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F. BOAN, Business Manager.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 17, 1873. NO. 5.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Spain.

INSURGENTS ACTIVE.

ADRID, September 16.—The Cartagena insurgents are actively engaged in mounting guns. They have frequent sorties and capture cattle with impunity.

TAXING CARLIST SUPPORTERS.

AVONNE, September 16.—Pampeluna authorities have decided a tax on clergymen and others suspected favoring the Carlists. No one is permitted to leave the town. Gen. Moriones, the new commander-in-chief, has arrived at Vittoria.

CARTAGENA AGAIN BOMBARDED.

ONDON, September 17, 6 A. M.—A special dispatch from Madrid to the Times says the bombardment of Cartagena has recommenced. The artillery, however, is still inefficient, and a blockade of the port is impossible without the assistance of the frigates Gloria and Numancia.

England.

FURTHER MINISTERIAL CHANGES REPORTED.

ONDON, September 16.—A report is current that further changes in the Ministry are about to take place.

SCHOONER SUNK—DESTRUCTIVE INUNDATIONS.

ONDON, September 16.—A full freighted schooner sunk in the Mersey to-day, carrying down all on board. Heavy rains have swollen the rivers and streams and caused inundations. In Forfarshire, Scotland, much property has been destroyed and the loss is considerable.

CABLED ITEMS—AMERICAN IRON IN THE ENGLISH MARKET—WHEAT FOR ENGLAND—PARLIAMENTARY—THE WISE BALLOON.

ONDON, September 16.—The steamship Great Western has arrived at Portland. Her failure to reach the cable of 1865 depresses stock, and it is said further reduction of tolls is probable.

he hundred tons of American bar iron sold at erpool yesterday, at £11 10s, thus underselling English intellect.

he *Mark Lane Express* says the potato disease is ading rapidly. The same paper estimates that land raised imperial 13,000,000 quarters of wheat year.

he Liberals of Chester ask Gladstone to dissolve liament and appeal to the country.

he Bristol Times treat with unsparing ridicule failure of the transatlantic balloon project.

Ireland.

RIOTERS CHARGED WITH FIXED BAYONETS.

UBLIN, September 16.—A serious riot took place Tralee to-day. Several houses were gutted. The ice were obliged to charge on the mob with fixed ynets.

Germany.

AMERICAN ANTIPATHY TO THE PRIESTS.

ERLIN, September 16.—Addresses signed by large bers of Roman Catholic clergy of the United tes have been received by German priests, anving of their attitude as opposition to the esian government.

Italy.

DEPARTURE OF THE KING.

OME, September 16.—The King of Italy departed day for Vienna to visit the Emperor of Austria. immense assemblage congregated and surrounded station and lustily cheered as the royal train sed out.

France.

THE GERMAN EVACUATION COMPLETE.

ARIS, September 16.—The evacuation of the terry of France by the German army of occupation s completed at half past nine o'clock this morn-

ITION AGAINST MONARCHY—LEMOINE ON THE SITUATION.

ARIS, September 16.—A petition numerously ned by members of Protestant churches in ance, has been sent to Protestant Deputies in the sembly, urging them to use all their influence and ow their votes against the establishment of narchy.

. Lemoine has published another let, in which he says he is not e satisfied with the declarations of nt De Chambord. The country has certain nts and liberties which must be preserved. He es an explanation will be made when will clear all obscurities, and free the political situation n municipality.

r. Nelaton is recovering from his severe illness.

THE CHOLERA.

ARIS, September 16.—The official mortuary rets shows that there have been nineteen deaths by lera in this city, from the 9th to the 17th inst.

Marine News.

IVERPOOL, September 16.—The steamships Spain, edonia and Pennsylvania from New York have ved.

European Markets.

ONDON, September 16, 5 P. M.—The weather oughout England to-day was wet and unfaable for the crops. Rate of discount in open rket for three months bills, 2 9-16 per cent. Or 5 per cent. below the Bank of England rate. ount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of gland on balance to-day, £10,000. Consols, for ney, 92¾@92⅞; for account 92⅝@92¾. American urities—Bonds, 6's, 1862, 92¾; do., 1865, 90½@90¾; do., new 5s, 91⅝; Erie 47½. Spirits petroleum quiet. Refined 1s 4½d. Sugar, steady. Linseed, 30s 9d. Tallow 43s. Turpentine 32s.

BANKFORT, September 16.—Bonds 95, old, 97¾.

ARIS, September 16.—Rentes 71f. 50c. ex interest.

IVERPOOL, September 16.—Cotton quiet; uplands Orleans 9⅛d; sales 10,000 bales; American, 5,500 es; speculation and export, 2,000 bales. Sales of ads chiefly of good ordinary deliverable ember or December 9 1-16d. Yarns and fabrics Manchester quiet and unchanged. Breadstuffs Receipts of wheat for the past three days 18,000 ers; American, 7,000; corn, 16,000 quarters. Receipts of corn the past three days 37,000 quarters; American 000 quarters. Spirits of turpentine 32s3d. Other icles unchanged.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, September 16, 1873.

THE FREE BANKING QUESTION.

Washington dispatch says Mr. Dawes, of Comse, who was a member of the Banking and Currcy Committee of last Congress, states that he ll advocate a system in the next Congress which ll be entirely unrestricted, free banking, conditioned y upon adequate bonded security for circulation. believes that banking under the sole condition adequate security should be as open to compe-on as any other business. Senator Logan, R. Mon, another member of the same Committee, has pressed like views, with the addition of the central ld question. The members of the House first mened to, states that he is informed that the Naal banks will oppose any considerable increase of National bank circulation to the corresponding bdrawal of greenback notes; and that the withwal of greenbacks under present circumstances uld so hasten the necessity of the redemption of National bank notes in coin, as thereby to destroy ost portion of the National bank circulation.

DECISION IN A RAILROAD CASE.

n the Supreme Court to-day Judge Daniels gave decision in the suit of Jacob Sharp vs. Seymore, a director, &c., the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad mpany, denying the motion to continue the inction restraining defendants from paying the ts received on the lease made to it by the Pacific lroad Company of Missouri.

ECLECTIC LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

r. Ruggles, receiver of the Eclectic Life Insurce Company, is about to make a rigid examinaon of the accounts to find out what has become of funds of the company.

BROOKLYN CITY TREASURY DEFALCATIONS.

istrict Attorney Britton, of Brooklyn, has obned a statement from Rodman, late Deputy asurer of that city, now in jail on charges of emzzlement, which the District Attorney says ve Treasurer Sprague, the late E. S. Mills and man to have been using the city money ever e Sprague was appointed City Treasurer. The ement shows that it was agreed between Mills, agued and Rodman in the beginning that they uld loan the city funds so far as was practicable, should, after paying the city the three per cent. t it was entitled to, retain the balance of the Trust ompany, divide the balance of the profits on loans ween them.

NEGOTIATING MORE FORGED BONDS.

erdinand Hertog, a Broad street broker, was sted to-day on a charge of negotiating about ds of forged Buffalo, New York and Erie bonds. was locked up in the Tombs without bail. He ies that he knew the nature of the bonds.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

rders have been issued commanding the police Philadelphia to arrest, as vagrants, boys in the ets playing on musical instruments.

candy maker, named Owens, entered a beer on in Columbus on Monday night, supposed to trunk. Upon entering the saloon he at once at- ts and indeed his head on a beer table. He was disturbed until this morning, when he was nd to be dead.

illiam Bernard, an old operator in the office of Western Union Telegraph in Cincinnati yesterdered his service to the company to be sent to verpool and left for that place last night.

rivate subscriptions are being liberally made in cinnati for the relief of the Shreveport sufferers.

x-Mayor Gaston, of Boston, in a letter formally epting the Democratic nomination for Governor Massachusetts, gave his opinion that the prohibi liquor law had been a failure.

he steamship City of Bristol, from Liverpool via Hax, has arrived at New York.

he State Temperance Committee of New York s called a State Convention, to meet at Mechan- Hall, Utica, October 8.

e Texas editors arrived at St. Louis from Chi- yesterday morning, and enjoyed a steamboat rsion on the river.

veral persons lost their lives in the late fire at ona, and the value of the property destroyed is mated at several millions of dollars.

cretary Richardson returned to Washington yes- ay morning.

overnor Woodson in a speech at the opening of Exposition at Kansas City yesterday, appealed to Grangers to maintain their unity and harmony, asked the press to stand unmuzzled upon the gener- ti-monopoly issue; also upon the cheap transtation question.

he steamer James Howard, which caught fire at nerce, Missouri, on Friday last, and was scut- has been raised. She is but little injured.

dispatch from Constantinople yesterday says e was a violent storm on the Black Sea last week ch caused very destructive disasters. Seventy ips were wrecked near the mouth of the Danube and nearly all on board perished. At one t on the coast 265 corpses have been washed re.

. R. M. Hanson, United States Consul at Bredied of consumption on board the steamer ria on Sunday last.

sterday afternoon Prof. King, accompanied by newspaper correspondents, made a balloon asion from Buffalo. The party expect to make the est inland voyage ever made, providing the her will admit.

e State Farmers' Convention of Tennessee met ashville yesterday, and, after electing permanent ers, adjourned to meet to-day at nine o'clock.

e contract for building the earth embankment e bridge to cross the Missouri river at Atchison, sas, was let Monday, and the work began yesterday. work of the bridge will be pushed forward with energy.

stranger yesterday entered the Farmers' and ers' bank of Louisville, and by means of forged rs and letters, drew $6,500 from the bank and peared. By the same means he drew $4,500 the Western German's Saving bank of the same .

regular line of packets has been established be- n Liverpool and Brazos Santiago.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

Its Prevalence in Memphis—Citizens Fleeing from the Town—Position of Affairs at Shreveport.

MEMPHIS, September 16.—There is no abatement in the yellow fever, though its ravages are almost exclusively confined to Pinch, or the northwestern portion of the city adjacent to the mouth of Wolf river, where it first appeared. It is impossible to obtain reliable data in regard to the mortality, but it is evident there is no decrease in the death rate. The city authorities to-day took the first step towards meeting the exigency of the occasion, the whole street force being put to work distributing coal tar and burning it in the infected quarter. The white citizens met and reorganized the Howard Association, with A. D. Landestalf as President. The Association will to-morrow open an office and be prepared to furnish nurses and relief to all who apply. The exodus from the city continues. The physicians are advising all that can to leave, and trains in all directions are crowded. Reports are circulated through the country in regard to the number dying, but it is safe to say that since the disease has appeared the number of deaths from all causes has not reached twenty on any one day, and since the flight of terror stricken ones there is less excitement than during the prevalence of the cholera.

NEW ORLEANS, September 16.—The Western Union Telegraph Company made arrangements with Pilate, Bro. & Co., bankers, of this city, who have a branch house at Shreveport, to transfer free of charge all moneys received for the Shreveport sufferers. The following telegraphic correspondence explains itself:

PHILADELPHIA, September 16, 1873.

D. Flowers, Superintendent, New Orleans:

A meeting will be held in Philadelphia to-morrow in aid of the Shreveport sufferers. I have promises to transfer money subscription by telegra pa. without charge. These is an earnest feeling of sympathy and an intense desire to extent substantial aid, is anything more than money needed?

[Signed] D. H. BOLES, Superintendent.

NEW ORLEANS, September 16.

D. H. Boles, Superintendent, Philadelphia:

Nothing but money needed. Apothecaries, physicians, and above all nurses the chief wants, and these are being supplied by the Howard Orleans Howards, who rely upon contributions here and elsewhere. Am happy to say the Howard Association for the Shreveport sufferers will be judiciously and effectively expended. Our President of the New Orleans Howards leaves for Shreveport this evening. He will be accompanied by another supply of nurses, &c.

D. FLANERY, Superintendent.

The Howard Association of New Orleans have so far sent thirty-five nurses, five physicians and three apothecaries to Shreveport, the last having left here this evening. A private dispatch from Shreveport reports the death af Rev. Father Quenerais and the serious illness of Rev. Father Thorn, the other priest there. There are now two telegraph operators in Shreveport, Mr. Henry Davis from this city, several days ago, and Mr. Alf. Saville, from Memphis, who arrived this morning.

LITTLE ROCK, September 16.—The yellow fever is reported at Fulton, the southern terminus of the Cairo and Fulton Railroad, also at several of the smaller towns of North Louisiana. Ten circus men in front of the Court House, Memphis, on Wednesday. Underhill delivered an address of welcome to the visiting firemen, which was responded to with three hearty cheers, after which the party marched to the grave and partook of a sumptuous repast there awaiting them. A grand ball will be given by the Canton firemen this evening.

CRIMES.

Suicide by a Member of the Chamber of Commerce.

CHICAGO, September 16.—The members of the Board of Trade were startled and shocked on gathering in their chamber this morning by the announcement that Capt. Dennis Chapman, one of their number, had committed suicide in the wash room of the chamber by shooting himself through the head. It appears that about ten o'clock, an hour before that fixed for the regular meeting of the Board, Captain Chapman came into the chamber and after chatting pleasantly with one or two acquaintances among the few people on the Board, went into the wash room, and in a moment afterwards the report of a pistol was heard. On entering the room he was found lying on the floor with a revolver in his hand and a bullet wound just over his right eye. He lived about two hours in an unconscious state. His friends can give no reason for the rash act, though he was somewhat embarrassed pecuniarly. He had showed no signs of depression of spirits, and his family relations are said to have been of the pleasantest character. The Board adjourned until twelve o'clock, on the announcement of the tragic affair.

Supposed Murder near Monroeville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MONROEVILLE, IND., September 16, 1873.

A young man named James Maugan, about nineteen years old, was found dead about four o'clock this morning, half a mile east of this place, lying on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway track. Suspicions are entertained that he was foully dealt with and placed upon the track while drunk, as he was seen drinking freely and fighting with several young fellows, two of whom have been arrested.

Killed for Stoning a House.

LOUISVILLE, September 16.—At Frankfort, Ky., this evening at eight o'clock, a negro named Nathaniel Blair, was shot in the forehead by another negro named Robert Combs and instantly killed. Combs surrendered himself to the authorities. Blair was stoning Combs's house and the latter shot him from the window.

Capture of an Alleged Murderer.

LOUISVILLE, September 16.—Messrs. Exum, Essell and Simmons, with a requisition on Governor Hendricks, of Indiana, from Governor Leslie, of Kentucky, having obtained a warrant for the arrest of John Onan, of Henry county, Kentucky, charged with being one of the Ku-Klux murderers of Wilson on July 22d, captured Onan on Monday near Albion, Ind. He was working as a railroad hand on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. He left Kentucky early in August with Wallace and Watson, also suspected in the murders. Onan was brought to this city and lodged in jail.

Firemen's Parade and Picnic.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CANTON, O., September 16, 1873.

The firemen's parade and picnic took place here to-day. The Mechanic Hook and Ladder Company of Akron, and the Alliance Hook and Ladder Company of Alliance being invited to participate by the Dunbar Hook and Ladder Company of Canton. After a parade through our principal streets, marking an imposing appearance, the procession halted in front of the Court House, where Captain Underhill delivered an address of welcome to the visiting firemen, which was responded to with three hearty cheers, after which the party marched to the grove and partook of a sumptuous repast there awaiting them. A grand ball will be given by the Canton firemen this evening.

FROM ERIE, PA.

The Fruit Crops—Increase in Amount of Land Devoted to Grape Culture—The State Jaunts in Search of a Location for the Insane Asylum—Erie Ever the Gold Shooter—Union City's Liberal Offer—All the Land Needed and $20,000 in Money—Natural Advantages of the Place.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

ERIE, PA., September 16, 1873.

Already fall marches on us and an occasional chilly wind,—interspersed with our delightful autumn weather, reminds us of dying months and crowded markets of choicest fruits—a peculiar feature of the lake shore—and we cannot fail to mention the luxuriant abundance and quality of our grapes. None finer, richer, can be found, as your writer can attest by recent strolls through scores of acres of this delicious fruit. Peculiarly adapted, as is the case in this region, to their cultivation, and already an important item, though but of recent development, but promises to become a larger source of our country's revenue. Hundreds of acres will soon be followed by many more, if profit therefrom be any incentive. Wine is now made in no small quantities, while the fruit is shipped abroad by many tons. Our potato crop is unusually good, and some of our cereals generally, this season, can vie and, in short, Erie county will make her usual good report.

The Commissioners for the location of the Asylum for the Insane, before-fore mentioned, would grace dying visit last week, and our good people gave them a cordial welcome, without regard to form, if we may judge by their first escort "hand-seeing," Hons. C. L. Curtis, Jas. Sill, Wm. A. Galbraith and other representative men accompanying.

For reasons governing their selection, Erie proved inadequate to their demands, and as briefly done as written, was their mission.

A pleasant ride to North East, by the lake, was taken, at the expense of the city, where vineyards were passed, some of which, and of the more finished products of skilled labor about four-fifths.

Up to 1871 this progress could be traced, but from that date onward the change has been remarkable. Step by step the Americans have obtained possession of their own market. In 1872 we were about one-third dressed, and an immense impulse was given to the American iron industry. All over the Pennsylvanian iron districts there were signs of a newly-created life. Furnaces were blown-in, rail mills and rolling mills were everywhere erected. A new prospect, which he had never dreamed of, seemed opening out to the American manufacturer. And he seems to make a vigorous effort he might dislodge his English rival; and in this fortunate era we have not dreamed to be disappointed. One of the finest markets we ever possessed has been gradually closed to our goods. The demand for our iron has greatly decreased, and Americans are found to buy only what they have not as yet the means to supply themselves with at home. The statistics of the year 1872 tell their own tale. In the first half of 1873, when our trade had already slackened, we still found a sale in America for 444,000 tons of iron. In the same period of 1872 we sent abroad 1,000 tons as nearly as possible one-half of the year previous. Then the price obtained for the entire amount imported was reduced only by one-third. We had charged in 1872 about £9 a ton for iron in Switzerland; in 1873 we charged £13, and found that Americans can produce their iron more cheaply at home. The reason is not far to seek. The American manufacturers have carried the war still further, and without the aid of any protective tariff, are competing with the manufacturers in the Canadian and South American and West Indian markets. A change may come over the spirit of the meantime we have been losing our customers, and such possessions are lost more easily than they are recovered.

What has happened already in the case of iron may soon happen in the same manner to other and equally important industries. Our trade in iron is only the first affected. Its price depends very materially on the price of coal. Anything that raises coal will raise iron, too; and a rise of iron must result in the end in a rise of everything for which iron is in any way employed; and when this rise has been effected it will be difficult to see what will be excluded from its operation. The Americans have had to contend with us under immense natural disadvantages, but they have beaten us nevertheless, and we have no one but ourselves to thank for it. It is not only high wages that have increased the cost of production; we have to take further into account the loss of time, the uncertainty, and the general disorganization that continued strikes must necessarily entail. We have great natural advantages on our side, but we have lost a great part of the benefit of them by the perverse misconduct of our so-called working classes.

POLITICAL.

State.

The Democratic Senatorial conferees of the Twenty-second district, Huntingdon, Centre, Juniata and Mifflin, have taken about eight days' recess, to-day, to attention. Each county has a candidate, and each county's conferees vote every time for their own man. At the present rate of progress there will be four Democratic candidates at the October election.

The Democratic papers continue to publish and republish the oft-refuted charge of defalcation in the State Treasurer department; a conclusive proof that they rely mainly upon falsehood to prop up their rotten and hopeless cause. The Scranton *Republican* takes the Democratic organ of that city to task for giving currency to the false statements and foundedly calumny. "Does he not know," says the *Republican*, "that all these Democratic charges of defalcation in the State Treasury are founded upon the investigation contained in a mild speech made last winter at Harrisburg by a Democratic member of the Legislature—one Frank Orvis, of Center county? And does our neighbor not know that Mr. Orvis was then politely invited to call into the Treasury Department and examine all the books, vouchers and papers, and was convinced that he was a falsifier and a traducer of better men than himself? And does not our neighbor know that Mr. Orvis sneaked away like a whipped spaniel, and declined to make any investigation when the treasury was thrown wide open to him? The truth is that Democrats who make the charges of frauds and defalcations in the State Treasury know that their statements are false, and that an examination will prove them to be so."—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

Hon. Lafarette Westbrook, of Pike county, is the Democratic candidate for representative in the district composed of the counties of Wayne and Pike. Mr. Westbrook served in the House in the sessions of 1857, 1858, 1859 and 1860.

In the exchange argues, from the fact that a call has been issued in Crawford county for a convention of the legal voters of that county, who are opposed to secret societies, for the purpose of putting in nominations for county officers, that the Democracy of that county is rapidly dissolving. Well, we hope that such is the fact, but we think that probable, too, that the exchange is right.

If certain politicians we could name in Pennsylvania had taken lessons from General Butler, they would have a much better status, and would have a political habitation in a "health organization" now. Butler fights within the party, and makes himself felt and feared. He disappoints his enemies by rebuffing—not ignoring—their manifestoes.—*Lancaster Examiner.*

General.

If anything further is wanted to show the low estate into which the Democracy has fallen, it can be found in the election returns for Governor of Maine. "Nuff said." Does Democracy wish to take the race the best five hundred thousand and one in a million? Is the "distasteful" rule not to be applied? Should an animal with the pol-i-tevil be permitted to run?—*Terre Haute (Ind.) Gazette.*

The Portland *Press* is loath to believe that offenses which are so loud as they are open and gross in Massachusetts. Certainly they are "no such persons" in Maine. It says that, considering that they are generally men with a natural keen interest in politics, their general conduct in this respect has, of late years, certainly been remarkably decorous. Very few of them, comparatively, have been arrested, and very few of them hang about Augusta winters. The jealous scrutiny which these few elicit is proof positive that such operation as the Butler movement would be received with any more tolerance here than in Massachusetts.

Within twelve years, Hancock county, O., has had two defaulting County Treasurers and one defaulting Sheriff. During the same period, there were two Register, County Treasurers who left the office with clean hands.

George H. Pendleton remains a Bourbon, and it is now announced that he will in due time lift up his voice for the Presidency. At last, then, we shall have something on the much-neglected greenback question.

There will be a less number of poems, novels, books of science and sermons printed in England during the season of 1873-4 than ever previously. Everybody is coming to the United States to lecture. Our English cousins think bring down two birds with one literary stone. They come here to lecture us and go back to lecture about us.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railroad.

Financial State of the Company.

THE CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE.

Gov. Kellogg in the North

The Preparations of Voters

THE CONDITION OF ALASKA.

ADMIRAL PENNOCK'S REPORT.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 16, 1873.

Financial Condition of the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railroad.

The Mayor of Baltimore has just informed the City Council that so early as the 13th of June last he received a communication from Mandes Cohen, Esq., President of the Pittsburgh and Connelsville Railroad Company, now styled the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railroad Company, informing him that the said company would be unable to pay the interest on its second mortgage bonds, held by the City of Baltimore, due on the 1st day of July, 1873, and soliciting the indulgence of the city. It appears that when the five million dollars mortgage was created, the company thought it would be enough to liquidate the floating debt and finish the construction and equipment of the road. The indebtedness was, however, found to be larger than estimated by many thousands of dollars. The completion and restoration of the road far exceeded the estimates of the engineers. Moreover, the severity of the past winter, while largely decreasing the revenue, added greatly to the expense of maintaining and operating the road. The company, therefore, finds itself embarrassed by a floating indebtedness of more than three and a half millions, with less than two and a half millions of second mortgage bonds available for its liquidation. The company states that it has not paid, either to corporation or individuals, any portion of the interest due on the bonds.

The Cal fornia Elections.

Interested politicians here continue to figure up the complexion of the new California Legislature, and to draw forty lines with any degree of brevity to the selection of United States Senator. The general conclusion is that it will be impossible to draw party lines with any degree of strictness between Booth and Casserly. It cannot as yet be said who has the best show.

A grand ball will be given by the Canton firemen this evening.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 16, 1873.

ADMIRAL PENNOCK'S REPORT FROM ALASKA.

Admiral Pennock, commanding the North Pacific squadron, reports that he has had several friendly talks with Alaska Indians. Many of the chiefs have visited his ship and seemed to be impressed with the importance of being on good terms with the United States. There are only few American traders located at the headwaters or in the vicinity, and there is no settlement except at Sitka. The admiral visited Sitka and remained fourteen days, during three-fourths of which there was hard rain. The population has much decreased and there is little trading or selling off in trade. Exclusive of the garrison there are not more than three hundred inhabitants, mostly half-breeds. The Russian fort is in good repair and has been bad blood between the Stikine and Chilcot tribes, and while at Fort Wrangel, the admiral Pennock was selected by a Stikine chief to use his good offices in bringing about a reconciliation. The admiral settled the matter over with the Chilcot chief, whom he found ready to bury the hatchet.

UNIVERSITY CONVENTION.

The Universalist Convention commenced its session here to-day at Masonic Hall. About sixty delegates were present. The Convention was called to order by Rev. E. H. Dumpleton, the President of the State, and prayer made by Rev. H. A. Rogg. Rev. Dr. Miner was elected President and S. C. Humphreys, Esq., Secretary. Rev. Messrs. Rogg, Rev. J. M. Pullman.

A CRY FROM SHREVEPORT.

Senator West to-day received the following dispatch from the Mayor of Shreveport: "Sickness is on the increase. Do all you can for us. There is no money in the city treasury and funds from our city bankers, and for lack of funds we find difficulty in burying them."

The Appointment of Mr. Shepherd Governor of the District of Columbia—Approval of the Action of the President—Other Notices—An American Koenigsstuhl—A Capital and Not an Agency—Letter of Resignation of Gov. Cooke—The President's Reply—Approval of the Course of the Board of Public Works—Circular Letters for Information Respecting Steam Boiler Explosions.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 15, 1873.

The action of the President in appointing Alexander R. Shepherd Governor of the District of Columbia, to succeed Henry D. Cooke resigned, is adjudged by all to have been the wisest selection that could have been made in view of the peculiar circumstances of the case.

Though the city was originally laid out on a scale adequate to the necessities of a metropolis of more than half a million inhabitants, the crude ideas entertained by subsequent statesmen respecting the political status of the Federal territory and city gave no encouragement to any expenditure other than absolutely necessary. Hence, for more than a generation the simple place of meeting for the representatives of the States—a sort of central agency, where the President and Executive offices might be stationed, and where Congress might assemble once in the year or oftener, as the exigencies of the times required to transact the business entrusted to them by the Constitution, mainly to pass laws, appropriate money, levy taxes, declare war, ratify treaties and confirm nominations. On the left bank of the historic Rhine, below the ruins of the feudal castle of Marxburg, is the village of Ehrenfels, the oldest town on the river. Immediately below, on the very brink of the stream, and apart from the habitations of men, is still to be seen the famous though rude rostrum or temple known as the Koenigsstuhl, or Seat of Kings, consisting of stone seats within a small circular wall, and overhead entirely open to the air. Here, in the early ages, the German electors assembled to deliberate upon the affairs of the empire, to pass laws, to declare war, to make treaties, and to nominate or depose the Emperors. Washington for a long series of years was viewed in the light of the Koenigsstuhl of the United States. More mature thought, however, and the accession of a party national in its character and broad in its views, has at last brought the people to look upon Washington as the political metropolis of the United States. This enlightened view is recent, dating no farther back than 1861. It was not till 1870, however, or three years ago, that Congress placed the city in its present attitude as a territory, with a form of government suited to its size and importance.

With this new state of affairs has come improvement worthy of the greatness of the Republic of forty millions of people. Much has been said in ridicule or ignorance about the Board of Public Works being taken to make the city habitable, but not a property holder would have the impudence to have moved for twice what they cost him. Outside of this, however, there has unquestionably been a lack of judgment and discretion in the selection of the character or location of the improvements have been under the Board of Public Works, of which Mr. Shepherd was the Vice President and leading man hitherto. For the President to be appointed over both Mr. Shepherd would have been equivalent to a vote of censure on the Board. Mr. Shepherd is now Governor, and as such he exercises the real power and bears the responsibility of his course whether right or wrong.

The following letter of resignation of Mr. Cooke and the reply of the President, indicate the feeling of the approval of the course of the Governor and Board of Public Works by the President of the United States:

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 10, 1873.

His Excellency U. S. Grant, President:

DEAR SIR: I beg to tender my resignation of the office of Governor of the District of Columbia, to take effect on Saturday next, the 13th inst.

I am urged to this action by the fact that the colored population of the city are clamorous that my public duties have been so exacting that I am not longer able to devote to their wants and demands as thoroughly as I could wish. Yet it has been my sincere purpose so to administer the government of the District as to secure the welfare of the people of all classes, and to advance the material interests of the whole city, and thus to occupy as the seat of the national government.

This purpose has been ably seconded by the other members of the District government, especially by the Vice President of the Board of Public Works and by other members of the Board. Their zeal, courage and comprehensive judgment have achieved such brilliant results.

It is due to you, Mr. President, for the unvarying confidence you have reposed in me, and for the unbounded encouragement you have given to me and my associates in the affairs of the District.

The sentiments of great regard and sincere respect, your obedient servant. H. D. COOKE.

To this the President replied as follows:

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sept. 12, 1873.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of resignation as Governor of the Territory of the District of Columbia is received, and it is with regret that I accept it. You belong to the first class of men that District of Columbia since the present form of civil administration has been applied to it. I am aware of the labor you have been called on to perform in organizing and systematizing new forms and modes of government, and before this progress is complete you have performed those duties.

The harmonious relations of the affairs of the Territorial government of the District of Columbia, assisted as you have been by able and energetic subordinates, the financial capital has advanced towards what it should be with a rapidity that astonishes every person who has been away from it for a few years and returns.

If your successors in the office give the satisfaction you have, the people at large, and all who have an interest in the future growth of the District, will congratulate themselves on the new form of government being given to them. Yours, truly,

U. S. GRANT.

Hon. H. D. Cooke, Governor Territory D. C.

The letter of the President will be far toward simplifying the discussion which is inevitable in Congress at the next session respecting the affairs of the District of Columbia.

The Experimental Boiler Commission before adjourned a few days ago agreed upon the forms of special and general circular letter to be sent to scientific and engineers of superior ability and to engineers respectively. The following are copies:

FORM OF SPECIAL LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 11, 1873.

DEAR SIR: The Commission appointed to conduct experiments in regard to the cause or causes of steam boiler explosions, and if possible, to discover some means by which greater safety may be secured in the management and operation of steam boilers, are very desirous of making such experiments and so conducting them as will best secure these ends.

Knowing that this general subject is one to which you have given much thought and attention, they would respectfully request your co-operation with them by giving any facts, information or suggestions as to the most important experiments and best mode of conducting them.

The Board conceive that the following comprises all the theories of steam boiler explosions now held by scientists and engineers, and it is their design to make such experiments as will establish either their truth or fallacy:

First. Explosions caused by the gradual increase of steam pressure.

Second. Those caused by low water and overheating of the plates of the boiler.

Third. Those caused by deposit of sediment or incrustation on the inner surface exposed to fire.

Fourth. Those caused by the generation of explosive gasses within the boiler.

Fifth. Those caused by electrical action.

Sixth. Those caused by the percussive action of the water in case of rupture of boiler in the steam chamber—Clark and Colburn theory.

Seventh. Those caused by the water being deprived of its air.

Eighth. Those caused by the spheroidal condition of the water.

Ninth. Those caused by the repulsion of the water from the fire surfaces of plates.

It is also their desire, by a course of proper experiments, to determine the best form, construction and dimensions of safety-valves, so that they may be what their name denotes, and operate uniformly so to relieve the boiler that it will be impossible, so long as the valve remains unobstructed, to explode or burst a boiler by gradual accumulation of steam when in ordinary use.

You will confer a great favor upon the Commission by communicating your views upon these various theories and upon the proper mode of testing them; also upon any matters relating directly or indirectly to the duties imposed upon the Commission by the act of Congress under which they have been appointed.

Please address your communication to the undersigned.

Yours, very respectfully,

President Explosion Boiler Committee.

FORM OF GENERAL LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 11, 1873.

To

At a meeting of the Commission appointed by the United States government to inquire into the causes of steam boiler explosions, held at Washington, it was resolved to issue a call upon those who may be conversant with facts bearing upon said subject to forward such information to the Commission.

The following will probably cover most of the opinions and theories entertained by scientists and engineers on the subject:

First. Explosions caused by the gradual increase of steam pressure.

Second. Those caused by low water and overheating of the plates of the boiler.

Third. Those caused by deposit of sediment or incrustation on the inner surfaces exposed to the fire.

Fourth. Those caused by the generation of explosive gasses within the boiler.

Fifth. Those caused by electrical action.

Sixth. Those caused by the percussive action of the water in case of rupture of boiler in the steam chamber. Clark and Colburn theory.

Seventh. Those caused by the water being deprived of its air.

Eighth. Those caused by the spheroidal condition of the water.

Ninth. Those caused by the repulsion of the water from the fire surfaces of plates.

As it is the purpose of this Commission to institute experiments to test the truth or falsity of these various theories they would be pleased to receive any communications from those who favor or oppose them with upon the subject, and will give them earnest attention, as it is their desire to bring to bear upon this important question all the experience of data, and any suggestions that will give light in aid of the solution of the same.

All communications to be addressed to

Secretary U. S. Experimental Commission,
Treasury Department,
Washington, D. C.

These letters will be sent to persons suggested by the members of the Commission.

DeB. R. K.

RIO GRANDE OVERFLOWED.

Great Destruction of Property—Cotton Crop Destroyed.

NEW ORLEANS, September 16.—A *Picayune* special from Brownsville, Texas, says: The Rio Grande has overflowed its banks for the first time in a number of years. The upper country is inundated, and there is three feet in the main Plaza in the city of Comargo, and an almost unbroken sheet of water from Brownsville to the Gulf. The cotton crop is destroyed. The Texas Mexican Railroad Company Railroad track is washed away for over six miles, and almost the entire line submerged and ruined. The poles of the line will have to be replaced. Large tracts of Brazos are swept off, mails stopped and stage communication with the interior suspended. A telegram from Gov. Davis to the Health Officer at Brazos, dated 16th, directs the enforcement of a strict quarantine against New Orleans.

CASUALTIES.

The Late Railway Accident in Michigan.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., September 16, 1873.

Last advices from the accident on the Detroit and Milwaukee Road, train 4, say that more than the reports of last night were much exaggerated. This is as near as we can get a correct report: The West bound train ran on to the rear end of the train of Ads, detaching the tender and the four following cars, killing Engineer Sowden outright.

A Man Mangled on the Railway.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

NEWCOMERSTOWN, O., September 16, 1873.

A man was run over by the cars at a mile west of this place this morning, supposed to have fallen from an eastern bound train in the night. The body was horribly mangled, the head being severed, and the left arm cut off. Nothing was found on his person by which he could be identified.

Death of a Prominent Citizen.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LOGANSPORT, IND., September 16, 1873.

John Knapp, formerly one of the most prominent and wealthy citizens of this place, fell in the street in a fit of delirium tremens yesterday and died last night. Deceased had led an intemperate life for some years past.

Playing with Matches.

CINCINNATI, September 16.—The *Enquirer's* Dayton special says that Charley Anderson, aged two years, was burned up in his father's stable this afternoon, which, it is supposed, he set on

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1873.

QUITE a number of Democratic papers are now engaged in bringing WILKES BOOTH, the assassin of President LINCOLN, to life again—probably with the ultimate view of placing him before the country as the Bourbon candidate for the Presidency.

THE Mississippi Democratic State Convention assembles to-day, to make arrangements for the biennial funeral of the party in that State. The principal question to be decided will be whether it will go to its grave "straight," or circuitously under the undertakership of ALCORN.

TENNESSEE is rapidly becoming Republicanized. She has just placed herself fairly in line with educational progress, by inaugurating a free common school system, born of her own experience and the best thought of those of her citizens who have devoted themselves to removing that ignorance which is the nursing-mother of Democracy.

A BOURBON sheet published out West has an article on the "Approach of the Millennium." This would certainly indicate the final and irrevocable overthrow of the party one of whose organs that paper is; since we are told on excellent authority that the dawn of that better day is to be ushered in by the binding of the Devil in chains for a thousand years.

HERE is a hint which may possibly be of service to the Democracy. A recent writer on Japan states that the people of that country make no distinction between moral and mental science, and very little between ethics and etiquette. To them education is morals. A cultured man is, in their view, of necessity a moral man. Perhaps, if the great educational need of Democracy in this country were supplied, the fulfilment of the other want might in course of time follow.

THE New York *World* is now undertaking to reconstruct the Democratic party on a free trade basis; its efforts in that direction being seconded with much frank courageousness by the platform-makers of the party out West. In this State they do not dare go so far; their exhibitions of valor being thus far limited to creeping in the rear of their braver and more virile fellows, and timidly pronouncing their destructive purposes to be "sound in principle."

"NEVER," enjoins an old Jamaica proverb, "make the goat trustee for the breadnut tree." A liberal paraphrase of this pithy injunction, as applied to Pennsylvania interests, would read thus: Never make the men who publicly indorse the free-trade Democratic platform of Ohio as "sound in principle," political trustees for the countless industries and activities which, under the fostering influence of our protective policy, have given and are still giving wealth and prosperity to our State. Nor will the people do so.

THE New York *Tribune* plaintively inquires "what is to be said of the men who are morally incapable of obeying the injunction which comes in a physical sense from the policeman—the order to move on?" Well; we should advise them to enroll themselves among the Democracy—*if*, that is to say, they are desirous of having the company of other miserables. At least, the Democratic party is the most popular institution of which we have cognizance, for the reception of such incurables.

"We think Longstreet about the meanest of all who held command in the Confederate army."—*Ind.*

When General LONGSTREET surrendered his arms, he surrendered, with them, the secession ideas and doctrines out of which the rebellion grew, and on which the South relied for justification. He has since deported himself quietly, orderly, and as becomes a citizen who recognizes the paramount authority of the National government. In the estimation of the *Ind* this would seem to be a heinous offense. Possibly JEFF DAVIS's course is more to its liking.

THE last end of Democracy in Ohio threatens to be worse than the first. Only about four weeks of the canvass remain, and the prospects of the party are every day becoming more sombre and gloomy. Last year the party was defeated by upwards of twenty-seven thousand votes, and this year the Republican majority bids fair to be considerably heavier. The vital earnestness—the sense of individual responsibility—which characterizes the action of our political friends in that State, should everywhere be rivaled by the Republican voters of Pennsylvania. It is time for them to don the harness.

THE latest intelligence from the Sandwich Islands is to the effect that, annexation not being practicable at present, efforts are on foot to secure the passage of a reciprocity treaty with our government, for the purpose of promoting the agricultural and commercial interests of those islands. If such a treaty could be made, it would doubtless have a most beneficial result for that country. The basis on which it is proposed is the cession of Pearl River Harbor and ajacent lands to the United States. The subject is reported to be one of absorbing interest. It is discussed in public and private. Numerous meetings have been held in favor of the project, and those advocating it say that, if concluded, it will guarantee even a greater security of their national independence than they have formerly enjoyed.

THE late election in California is important in respect to national politics only because the Legislature chosen will have to elect an United States Senator, Mr. SARGENT's term expiring in March, 1875. Senator CASSERLY, a Democrat, desires to be re-elected, and Governor BOOTH, a Republican, desires to be elected, as also does Mr. GORHAM, another Republican. A portion of the opposition press is bragging over the alleged "defeat" of the Republicans in the recent contests. This talk reminds one of JOHN PHŒNIX's victory over his antagonist, whom he held down by inserting his nose between his enemy's teeth. The indications are that Governor BOOTH, whose Republicanism is as undoubted as his ability, will be chosen to succeed CASSERLY. At all events, the election of a Republican Senator is, from the complexion of the Legislature, pretty well assured.

IT APPEARS that there are residing in what is known as the Indian Territory, between seven and eight thousand persons of African descent, the greater number of whom were held as slaves by Indian owners before the war. This element in the population of that Territory recently held a mass meeting at a central point, at which resolutions were passed declaring that they had never yet had their just rights as men and citizens in common fairness and justice, and in accordance with the Constitution of the United States; that they were entitled to the same rights as all other citizens, granted to them by the Constitutional Amendments; as well as to a free and equal share with other bona fide citizens of the Territory in the land, moneys, and any other property held so far in common, in the Territory. A delegate convention is shortly to be held, at which a formal memorial setting forth their claims and grievances will be adopted for presentation to Congress at the next session of that body. It would be a somewhat remarkable fact if this movement should eventually lead to the creation of a Territorial government in that quarter.

THE *Post* is to be commiserated. The Chicago *Times*, which, all things considered, is perhaps the ablest Democratic paper in the country, disdainfully takes our contemporary between finger and thumb, and administers a scornful squeezing; concluding a long and caustic review of a recent editorial in that paper, in these contemptuous terms:

"Like the New York *World*, the Pittsburgh *Post* thinks that this old party of the slave era, which mistook prejudice for principle, and labored to humbug mankind by the assertion of a *non sequitur*—that this ancient corpse whose mission on earth ended when Lee surrendered—is not dead, but still lives and "bears an indissoluble life." Well, let the fossil remains go on with their indissolubility, their organized contradictions, and their substitution of unreasoning prejudice for principle."

The *Times* is inhumanly severe. "It is excellent to have a giant's strength, but it is tyrannous to use it like a giant." It is a wholly wasteful and ridiculous expenditure of force to use a triphammer to crush an insect. It is to be hoped our incensed Brobdingnagian will, in future, deal far more mercifully with its tiny prey.

WITHIN the past twenty years—or, to be perfectly exact—from 1850 to 1870—the iron production of the United States has increased from 1,579,318 to 4,303,847 tons. The principal part of this growth has occurred within the past ten years, the increase in the production of iron ore during that period equaling ninety per cent, against an increase of fifty per cent. during the preceding ten years. The profit on the iron production of the country is now about $25,000,000 annually, or sufficient to pay the entire national debt in less than seventeen years. Before the imposition of Protective duties, however, our market was flooded with English iron, and—save for such imposition—would have continued so still, shutting out nearly all chance for the successful commencement of home manufactures. Notwithstanding this, however, the Democracy of Protectionist Pennsylvania, through their accredited representatives in convention assembled, second the clamor of the free-trade cabal for the repeal of the tariff, by eulogizing their denunciation thereof as "sound in principle." And they call this sort of thing patriotism.

THE CITY'S GUESTS.

No formal words of salutation are needed to give the soldiers of the Army of the Cumberland assurance of the sincere welcome which awaits them in the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny. In the absence of more expressive symbols of gratification words would seem insignificant or at best feeble, and in connection with signs of welcome at once more easily interpreted and more impressive words seem inane and superfluous. At so brief an interval of time since the events in which our guests of to-day performed their memorable part, few can need to be reminded how deeply the hearts of the people of this city, and of this entire section of the State were moved by those events, how profoundly they sympathized with the men engaged in them, how keenly they felt their reverses and with what thrilling emotion they exulted in their victories. Such experiences are never forgotten, and the lapse of nine or ten years only renders the memory of them more vivid and touching when subsequent events have fully sanctioned the hopes and convictions with which they were at first associated.

It is safe to say that in all history this element of complete vindication by results was never more manifestly mingled with the memory of war than now in the experience of the American people. To expect a majority or even any considerable number of the party defeated in the conflict already to proclaim the truth, would be extravagant, more than any reasonable person would require of mere human nature. But already thoughtful citizens of the South not a few are prepared quietly to concede that their triumph in the terrible struggle would have been an irreparable calamity to themselves and to the world, and in the tendencies of Southern opinion, especially among the younger generation, unmistakable signs indicate the dawning of the day when all or nearly all who live under the flag of the Great Republic will rejoice together over the victory of the Union. In the meantime those who took part in the contest, and now come together to revive its recollections, and to renew long interrupted companionships, may well feel the presence and power of a spirit more gracious and benign than animates the mere soldier or even the mere patriot. In common with the fellow citizens who receive them they may well bid hush to "every thought that springs from out the bitterness of things." They do not assemble to celebrate a triumph either in the Roman manner or in the Roman spirit, but to commemorate the ascendancy of principles and the realization of hopes which would be degraded and vulgarized by the attempt. But if those who firmly upheld those principles and cherished those hopes through long years "full of wrongs and shames,

Horrible, hateful, monstrous, not to be told,"

and then through long years of gallant struggle and many sorrows, did not heartily rejoice together in memory of the great consummation, they would be greater or less than men. In such a demonstration there is no resemblance to the machinery of a formal triumph, and there is just as little resemblance to it in the spontaneous manifestations of gratitude and admiration with which the people of Pittsburgh hail the benefactors who in the time of the nation's perilous trial came forward to save its life and honor.

THE Philadelphia *Age* affirms that the Democratic party of Pennsylvania has "met squarely all the issues of the day." That party, in Convention, completely avoided the tariff question, unless the Wilkesbarre resolution indorsing the Ohio free trade platform is to be taken as condemnatory of the protective policy. The people of Pennsylvania want to know precisely where that party stands with regard to this great matter. They have had dissertations enough on "the glorious principles of Democracy" in general. Now let them be definitely informed what the principles of the Pennsylvania Democracy are in this special and essential particular. We invite the *Post*, as the accredited organ of that party in this portion of the State, to break ground on the subject at once.

PERSONAL.

A munificent gift that the great naturalist, Agassiz, received some time since, has just found its way to the public: on his birthday, some weeks ago, his son-in-law, Mr. Quincy Ward, gave him a little dinner party, at the close of which, in his own name and that of his wife, he presented Agassiz with the little sum of $100,000, which the son settled the same opportunity to tender his father a check for $20,000. The whole sum will be devoted to the science to which he has given his life.

An agent of Pauline Lucca has lately purchased a lot on Fifth avenue, New York, near the Park, with a view, it is asserted, of erecting a handsome house thereon, as a future and permanent residence of the German singer.

A recent suit against the *Evening Post* shows that Parke Godwin has no ownership in it; that ninety-eight shares are equally divided between William Cullen Bryant and Isaac Henderson, and that the two remaining shares are held by the daughters of those gentlemen.

It is singular that the New York *Herald* has not interviewed William Shakespeare on the second term subject. He has something to say about that, as he has about everything, and it is reassuring to the Cæsar-startled soul of the *Herald*, too: "A tanner will last you nine years," says William.

Joaquin Miller, "the poet of the Sierras" resented an unfavorable notice by the London *Athenæum*, of his new book, "Life among the Modocs," in a refreshingly original way. The critic said the book was a "dull romance." The poet wrote to the *Athenæum* that its critic was "a liar, a coward and a cur."

Sobieski Stuart, now imprisoned in Spain for aiding the Carlists, is said to be the legal representative of the royal families of whose name he bears, and therefore the legitimate heir of the crowns of Poland and England.

Barney Williams, who has been suffering for some time from paralysis of the left eye, is much improved, but the physicians having advised him to give up his professional pursuits for the present, he has cancelled all engagements until next spring.

Bjornson, the Norwegian author, is to sail for America, next month. Should he find work to do (he is a minister), he will remain in the East; but if not he intends settling in the far West on a farm. Poverty compels him to leave his native country and try his fortunes on this side of the sea.

One of the most remarkable cases of "back pay" occurred recently in New York. One of the "old school" subscribers of the Kingston *Journal* was thirty-one years in arrears for his paper. Last week he called upon the editors of the *Journal* and paid up like a man," and, remarking that he might not be around again very soon, he paid his subscription ten years ahead, and another for his mother for twelve years ahead.

The Rev. W. H. H. Murray has published a vigorous article on "liars, in which he takes occasion to deny the report that he shot several deer in the Adirondacks this summer, thus violating the game laws. He says he did not shoot a single deer, and he commends to all newspaper editors the Apostle's injunction to "lie not at all."

Chang, one of the Siamese twins, was recently summoned as a juror in a case in North Carolina. Eng of course had to accompany him. Exception is taken to the verdict on the ground that a man not a member of the body was present in the jury-room where it was agreed upon.

Iron and Coal.

Commercial advices of the 30th ultimo note an advance in the price of iron in the North of England, and great activity in building blast-furnaces in Cleveland. No. 3 Cleveland iron stood at about 100s to 102s 6d, and No. 4 90s net cash, immediate delivery. The orders for iron shipbuilding were scarce, and on the 7th ult. especially the shipbuilding trade was dull.

In the South Staffordshire districts there was a prospect of increased coal supplies, promising an important change in the present aspect of affairs. The London *Times* of the 2d, speaking of these districts, says:

As a rule, the mills and forges are not running more than four days per week, the falling off in the United States demand being most conspicuous, and latest advices from that market confirm all which has been recently stated about the increasing competition on the part of iron producers in the Northern States.

Mr. A. T. HAY, of Burlington, Iowa, has written a letter to James H. McCord, United States Inspector at St. Louis, in which he takes the ground that boiler explosions are in the main the product of forces generated by heat from the effete matter in foul water. He says that in no case have forces known to exist in foul water ever been understood—that is, when every practical engineer realizes that foul water possesses physical forces absolutely dangerous and beyond his control, and that, too, at such temperature and under such pressures as render clean water perfectly safe, none of the devices now in use will command any serious attention; while pure water will act the same every time under like thermic conditions, and may be set down as absolutely safe, with ordinary care, as a motive power.

THE dearness of good paper, from the scarcity of linen rags, has long been a great drawback upon publications of every sort. At last, however, a material has been discovered which may be cheaply produced in any quantity, with the merit of being superior to rags. This is the sheath of the hop-stalk. By removing the outer skin and subjecting it to a certain chemical process, there can readily be produced a textile fabric possessing length, suppleness and delicacy of texture—the qualities which make rags so valuable in paper making.

THE Montreal *Witness* says that the largest piece of forging ever made in the Dominion has just been turned out of the Moisic Iron Company's forge at Brewster's bridge, in that city. It is a main shaft intended for the steamer Saguenay, to replace the one some time ago broken. It measures twenty-five feet three inches in length, thirteen and a half inches average diameter, and weighs over seven tons. It is made of Moisic iron, and is pronounced by several Canadian engineers who have examined it to be as good as anything of the kind made in England or the United States, from which countries, previously, such articles were obtained.

THE cranberry crop of Wisconsin promises a very large yield this year. Advices from that quarter state that some large and productive marshes heretofore inaccessible have been opened up this year by the building of railroads so that the crops can be nearly all gathered. The yield in Massachusetts and other Eastern states is also reported to be much larger than usual.

THE foreign trade of Canada, thus far this year, develops some marked features. The increase in the value of exports this year is $6,052,256, while the decrease in the value of the imports is $6,586,257. The total value of the exports is $24,094,360, and of the imports, $45,957,776. Grand total, $70,052,134.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

It is now proposed that the people of Massachusetts shall have a special Thanksgiving day to return thanks for their deliverance from Butler.

A new style of swimming-collar, made of inflated rubber, and adapted to hold a man's head above water, has just been invented. It should be in demand among Congressmen who haven't refunded.

A wild woman with nothing to wear frequents the forest in Union parish, La. She is supposed to have escaped from some fashionable watering place.

The development of the Virginia coal and iron fields promised by the opening of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad is going forward rapidly. Already seventeen coal mines have been opened along the road, and seven iron beds, while twelve iron furnances are already or nearly in operation, with an annual capacity of 120,000 tons of pig iron.

Many new ore veins are being opened, and new discoveries of iron ore are being made every day in Ohio.

Nebraska's new laws impose fines for profane swearing done by "any person of the age of fourteen years and upwards." Children under fourteen may blaspheme gratuitously as before.

A young woman in Omaha is mentioned, who committed suicide by cramming all her lover's letters into her throat. Not very sage stuffing for a goose.

A London paper calls the American showing at Vienna "semi-barbarous." This is because we haif shaved her at Geneva.

Instrumental music is looking up as an adjunct of church choirs. In Dayton, Ohio, the Presbyterian churches are employing cornet players to lead the congregation in singing. Many of the ladies' dresses, too, are fluted, and ornamented with bugle trimmings.

The members of the Massachusetts Senate are going into the Hoosac Tunnel on the 22d inst. as a committee of the hole.

Scribner & Co. have decided to give to their new juvenile monthly the suggestive and dignified title of the patron saint of the boys and girls—St. Nicholas. Hereafter this dear old myth will be a monthly reality. May he live many years to gladden the hearts of the eager readers of his pictured pages.

The mushroom season has commenced. At all events, the annual record of "mushroom poisoning" has begun to appear in the papers.

Glass bonnets constitute the latest novelty for ladies' head gear.

One of the most interesting features of the celebration on Monday of the anniversary of the surrender of the Mexican capital to the American forces under General Scott was the presence of the famous Bragg's battery, which did such grand service at the battle of Buena Vista, and which gave rise to the well known saying attributed to General Taylor, "A little more grape, Captain Bragg."

The Chicago *Post* having got through with its forty column tax sale advertisement, it now cheers its readers with a page of trustees' sales. The prosperity of Chicago almost surpasses belief.

It now appears to be certain that the population of the Empire of India, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, is from one-fourth to one-third greater than it was believed to be, or, in round numbers, it amounts to 240,000,000 souls.

The bulk of the tobacco crop in Connecticut has been harvested, the last ten days. The crop is good in quality and much greater in quantity than has been expected during the season.

The fact that nature is full of compensations is beautifully illustrated by a recent bit of scientific information, which announces that the house fly is tormented by parasites, of which it cannot get rid, and that it suffers dreadful agonies from their tickling. This curious piece of information will undoubtedly arouse sympathy for the fly, and mitigate the indignation which has hitherto been vented upon him.

Sweden has hitherto mainly depended on England for coal, but henceforth she is likely to derive sufficient for her needs from her own mines, which are in process of development.

The question of the advantage of disposing of the dead by cremation is again revived, and finds numerous zealous advocates.

The time when the British workman would demand to be fed on turtle soup, administered with a golden spoon, appears to be near of accomplishment in New Zealand. The latest classes in that prosperous but flourishing dependency have been, for some time past, in the custom of riding to their daily work in carriages.

The stockholders of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company have decided to authorize the creation of an indebtedness not exceeding $8,000,000, and securing the same by mortgage or deeds of trust, in order to retire and cancel the present bonded indebtedness of the company.

Encouraging news from the shipbuilding ports of Maine continues to come in. The different establishments of Bath are at present engaged on twenty-two ships of various tonnage, and give employment to one thousand two hundred workmen.

The New York papers have come to the conclusion, in view of the failure to detect the perpetrators of numerous atrocious murders in that city, that their detective police does not amount to much.

The late National Pomological Convention at Boston resolved not to award money premiums for the exhibition of fruits during any of its sessions, though it is understood that this action will not interfere with the awarding of the medal for meritorious objects.

The United States Fish Commissioners, under Professor Baird, have concluded their investigations along the Maine coast. The results are very satisfactory, and include valuable information as to the movement, emigration and habits of the fishes.

The rolling and tin mill at Wellsville, Ohio, is in full operation, and the quality of the product is said to be satisfactory. This is the first tin manufactory established in the United States. The capital stock of the company is $60,000, and the works will give employment to three hundred men.

The people of the Upper Peninsula, Michigan, have begun to see the advantage of making their own pig iron, instead of shipping the ore with the coke to some forty per cent. of waste material, on which of course the same freight is levied. Hard wood exists in abundance, and charcoal furnaces are being started, together with pits to supply them with fuel.

Twenty-five dollars, or even ten dollars a pound, live weight, would appear to be a high price for beef, out it was willingly paid at Utica the other day for the celebrated Duchess cattle, whose particular excellence is in their early arrival at maturity and beef-making qualities.

It is said that for fifteen years only one person among all who had been instructed in German in the city schools of Toledo, Ohio, had made any practical business use of the language.

The Mississippi river between Cairo and St. Louis is said by steamboat pilots to be in a worse condition than it has been for many years previous. The channel is constantly changing, and the river on all sides is full of snags, rocks, etc.

Some new gold-mines have been discovered in Alaska, which are said to be exceedingly rich. Twenty-three men at work on them now are making from one to four ounces per day to the hand.

An old religious dream has come to the surface again in the efforts of F. Hirsch Kallscher, of Thorn, Prussia, to give effect to the ancient prophesy of the restoration of the Jews by promoting emigration to Palestine on a large scale.

A large number of the liquor dealers of Connecticut whose licenses expire this month will refuse to renew them because the law is so feebly enforced.

The crops throughout Michigan are good. The wheat crop has nearly all been thrashed, and proves to be the largest yield for years. Many farmers have from 1,000 to 1,200 bushels, who heretofore have raised not more than from five hundred to six hundred bushels. The quality is of the best.

The *Penn Monthly* for September contains, among other matter of interest, an article on "Pottery and Porcelain," which our readers will find of especial interest.

Two guides who conduct visitors through "the Cave of the Winds" at Niagara Falls have discovered still another cave which they pronounce "one of the wonders of the world." In one portion of it the visitor can stand between two walls of falling water in "pitch" darkness, and then only, as it were, in the vestibule.

There is a proposal to separate Iceland from the Kingdom of Denmark, making it a sort of independent monarchy, of which the Danish King shall be head, and to establish an independent native Legislature.

France is going to set about considering a remedy for earthquakes. She might suggest something for her political one while she is about it.

A Chicago man, who signs himself "Whit," confesses his faults, and implores his wife to return to him. He thus gives us one instance in which white and whit have been found synonyms.

A significant fact is that there is no diminution in the receipts of the goverment from the tax on malt and spirituous liquors in those districts where prohibitory laws are supposed to be rigidly enforced.

There is no accounting for the ways of man; the one last heard of does continually appear in a Detroit street car, in the semblance of a beauteous lady, richly dressed. The peculiar thing about her is that when a conductor appeals to her for the fare, she suddenly vanishes.

A Massachusetts bank cashier is under arrest for balancing his accounts on the Sabbath. He should rather be rewarded for having them so they would balance at all.

The Connecticut tobacco crop, which had so discouraging a start owing to the summer drouth and the blight, has picked up wonderfully since the late rains, and it is now thought will be fully up to the average of the crop in quality and quantity.

The people of the enterprising State of Connecticut are finally to decide at the ballot box on the first Monday of next month, whether they, in the future, desire one or two State capitals.

Canada is sending out missionaries to India. India ought to reciprocate.

THE President of the British Iron and Steel Institute, although a Free Trader, thus confirms what Protectionists have always held regarding the relative condition of workmen in home and foreign trade. Speaking of Liege he says: "It might at first seem immaterial what a man's wages were, provided the cost of the necessaries of life corresponded with the rate of his pay. It is, however, a remarkable fact that as a rule, however low-priced provisions may be in these cheap countries, labor is paid for on such a scale as to compel the greater portion of the working population to subsist on very miserable fare. Thus the ordinary diet of the countryman and in the South of Spain, with his fifteen pence (thirty cents) per day, consists of *gazpacho*, to furnish which he boils in water one kilo of bread and one ounce of olive oil, and this serves for all his meals for one day. Very few of the workmen of the superior class partake habitually of animal food, and, as a consequence, we find inability for any great physical exertion, which necessitates the employment of an increased number of hands compared with that required under a different condition of things."

THE scramble of eleemosynary institutions for some of the funds of the city of New York has begun again. The new charter forbids the appropriation of money "for any religious or denominational school." A score of orphan asylums and charities of various descriptions is now getting before a city committee that they are schools and not "religious or denominational."

TURKEY has ordered from the famous factory of Krupp, at Essen, five hundred heavy guns for the arming of fortresses. Where the Sultan or his war minister are going to plant this enormous amount of artillery is a question for soldiers to puzzle over, and where the money is to come from to pay for it all is a question for the chief of the finances of Islam to answer.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,
HON. ISAAC G. GORDON, of Jefferson County.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
HON. ROBERT W. MACKEY, of Allegheny County.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

PRESIDENT JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
HON. THOMAS EWING, Pittsburgh.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
HON. J. W. F. WHITE, Sewickley.

STATE SENATE,
HON. GEORGE H. ANDERSON, Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY,
First City District,
HENRY H. MCCORMICK, Pittsburgh.
Second City District,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT, Pittsburgh.
County District,
J. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins.
A. B. YOUNG, Robinson.
A. C. HAYS, Pittsburgh (South Side).
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley.
HENRY GERWIG, Allegheny.

PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Pittsburgh.

COUNTY TREASURER,
Capt. SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, Pittsburgh.
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair, two years.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
Capt. JOHN MCCLELLAND, West Deer.

CORONER,
WILLIAM MCCALLIN, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
THOMAS VARNER, Baldwin.

STATE NEWS.

Titusville's "Pick Quick club" had a clam bake the other day.

Engineers are engaged in locating a branch route from Bethel, to connect with the New Castle and Franklin, at the mouth of Little Neshannock, near New Wilmington, also a branch to Greenfield.

Judge Henry Barnhart died at his residence in Boggs township, Center county, on the 4th inst., at the age of eighty-eight years. He was the son of a soldier of the Revolution, and born near the Trappin Montgomery county. He served in the Legislature of 1832 and 1833, and in 1836 was elected Associate Judge. Mr. B.'s wife is still living, aged eighty-three, and has always resided within one hundred yards of her present home.

A Watsontown druggist uses as a sign a mortar two hundred years old.

The Williamsport *Bulletin* says: We have been shown a fine specimen of red hematite iron ore, found in Armstrong township, near this city, on lands of J. S. Maxwell, which is believed to be of a superior quality. The locality will be a good one for furnaces.

On Monday last the Sheriff sold the Bethany church, Lewis township, Northumberland county, to John Knouf, for $925.

Danville employs twenty-seven school teachers whose monthly salaries aggregate $1,204.

The new car wheel foundry at Sunbury commenced to cast on Tuesday last.

It is proposed to establish in Philadelphia a working home for blind men, where blind mechanics may obtain employment at their trades and where those who have no homes may live. The Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind recently adopted a resolution endorsing the project.

A Lancaster man named Bender attempted to commit suicide because his wife refused to kiss him. He had been on a protracted "bender," and was drunk at the time.

The Chester *Independent* says: A few days since we were shown an ancient flour-ladle, owned by Mr. George H. Rigby, of Media, which is more than one hundred and fifty years old. It was originally made out of a single piece of wood—a rough oak knot—and must have been at first extremely heavy for such a domestic utensil; but now it is almost as light as cork, being perforated in every direction by worm holes. The bowl portion is about four inches deep, and the handle over a foot in length. It was made at Doe Run, Chester county, about the time or soon after the first settlers had penetrated the wilderness in that direction. It was contemporaneous with the latter days of William Penn and the last Indians who swarmed over Eastern Pennsylvania at that period, and, if it had a voice, could tell many a strange and thrilling tale of the past. This ladle has always been in the possession of the Rigby family, the ancestors of the present proprietor having taken an active part in the revolutionary war. It would be a prominent and attractive curiosity in the forthcoming Centennial celebration in 1876. Its safe preservation requires that it should be placed in a wooden box, or a glass case made expressly for its reception, and should be done without delay. A tea kettle of a very antique pattern was also exhibited, which is over one hundred years old and which has evidently seen good service in its day and generation. It was made before the commencement of the revolution, and hence is a relic of no ordinary interest. These heirlooms are highly valued for their historical as well as for their genealogical associations.

A young lady in New Castle has found time during the last two years to go to school, help with the housework, sit up nights with her sister, and make a patchwork quilt containing six thousand nine hundred and seventeen pieces.

The Minerville *Republican* says: Dr. Bissell, of Mahanoy City, and ex-Senator Randall don't seem to be on the most friendly terms. On Wednesday they met in Pottsville, where the Senator broke the Doctor's jaw-bone and mashed his ear. The difficulty seems to have grown out of the Eclectic College bogus diploma business—Mr. Randall having been a member of the Senate Investigating Committee to inquire into the matter. It appears that Dr. Bissell was implicated in the same fraud and that he took occasion to address some very insulting letters to the Senator on the subject, and the latter has been "biding his time" to "reply" to the epistles.

Mrs. Alonzo Potter, of Union township, Lawrence county, was thrown from a wagon a few days ago, and received such internal injuries that it is thought she cannot recover.

The new furnace at Minersville, Schuylkill county, was blown in last week, and is now making about twenty-five tons of metal per day.

The new Dunkard meeting house, at Petersburg, Lancaster county, will be dedicated on Saturday.

A Scranton paper, in giving an account of a shooting affray, says the wounded man is expected to recover, as the pistol ball lodged in his finger nail. One of Erin's own must have written that item.

Robert W. Barnard, of Scranton, a son of the late Col. R. W. Barnard, of the United States army, was lost overboard from a vessel at sea, while on a voyage to China.

The New Castle *Guardian* says: We were shown last week a curiosity in the shape of a nitro-glycerine barrel, composed of seventeen staves, headed and hooped complete, contained in an eight ounce bottle, the bottle securely corked, and the cork secured in with a key. The barrel or keg is the workmanship of Mr. Hugh Hanna, of Union township, who must have exercised a large amount of patience as well as ingenuity to succeed in setting up a barrel in such narrow quarters.

We have been shown, says the Greenville *Argus*, a specimen of iron ore, taken from one of the hills near town, which has been pronounced of superior quality. The sample has been sent to Pittsburgh for analysis, and, if a good report can be made of it, we look for the operations of a mining company and hereabouts very soon.

A son of John S. Sankey, of Shenango township, Lawrence county, was very severely injured on the night of the 5th, by being thrown on the ground by a fractious horse. His jaw-bone was fractured. It is thought he will recover.

The Philadelphia correspondent of the Germantown *Telegraph* says: "It is now believed that the iron product of this State can be easily doubled in a few years if the requisite capital and railway facilities can be obtained. Indeed, the prospect of the iron trade of Pennsylvania was never half so good as at present. It is announced to be the purpose of the Reading Railroad to construct one hundred blast furnaces on their coal and iron lands by additional economy on mortgage to any private corporation that will build and work a blast furnace. On this arrangement fifteen different sights have been made already and some of the furnaces are in process of erection. This great corporation proposes to stimulate the use of coal and iron at home as has long been done along the Lehigh valley and in the Schuylkill region. No doubt many persons will call this monopoly, but to me it is rather looks like following good examples and elsewhere. The argument is that the coal and iron can be used to more advantage where they are found together, than after transportation to long distant places. As the result of these movements the Schuylkill region promises to become a veritable scene of industry. This iron when made will find a good market along the line in iron ship building and in the manufacture of machinery. There is still a mystery surrounding the Reading purchase of the old iron works at Safe Harbor, in Chester, which embraces five hundred acres. These operations indicate that the future of this whole region will be brilliantly prosperous.

On Tuesday last, as Mr. Vradevaux, engineer at Wampum flour mills, at Wampum, Lawrence county, was putting roots on the main belt he was caught by it, carried over the pulley and thrown into the fly wheel; he had three ribs broken and received other severe injuries, from which he died. At last accounts information his recovery was considered quite uncertain.

Sharon has a trotting mule which can run a mile inside of three minutes.

A six-year-old son of R. H. Alley, of Wampum, Lawrence county, fell from a window into a cellar stairway, fracturing his skull so badly that he is not expected to recover.

Philadelphia has fifty hotels, containing 4,398 rooms, furnishing accommodations for 10,236 people.

There were but two hundred and seventy-eight deaths in Philadelphia last week, and included in this number are ten from old age and fifteen stillborn. The average death rate in the city for the year has been unprecedentedly small.

There appears last week in the obituary columns of the Philadelphia *Ledger* notices of the deaths of ten persons—seven men and three women—who had lived to or beyond the advanced age of eighty years, viz with: Eighty-one, agents 90; Gideon Gilbert, 80; Mary Rice, 82; Caroline Dyer, 83; Peter Parker, 84; Joseph Chantler, 84; Edward O'Connor, 86; Samuel Rush, 87; Thomas Reed, 89; and Priscilla Smith, 99.

Out of Health.

In this common expression is comprehended an immense amount of bodily and mental suffering. It is not necessary to be effected with positive disease in order to experience unutterable wretchedness. A person out of health is weak, languid, low spirited, incapable of much exertion, nervous, irritable and as sensitive to every change of temperature as the mercury in a thermometer. What such a person requires is invigoration, and Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will supply it. No need of applying to a physician in such a case. The fee would be thrown away. At the nearest drug store may be had the most efficient and healthful vegetable tonic that the world contains. Twenty-five years' experience has established the fact that among all the stomachics and alteratives known to modern pharmacy this powerful restorative stands supreme, unapproached. Every bottle of Hostetter's Bitters contains more blessings than there were curses in Pandora's box.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873....$778,251 56.
Chartered in 1852.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Rules of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

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GEO. A. BERRY, President.
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Black Alpacas!

AT

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YOU CAN FIND THE

PRINCESS	BRAND ALPACA,
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YOU CAN HAVE ALL TO SELECT FROM

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No. 59 Market Street.

CHOICE STOCK OF

Summer Goods.

Jas. Caldwell & Co.

HAVE NOW ON HAND A CHOICE

Stock of Seasonable Goods,

WHICH THEY ARE SELLING

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Ladies' Braided, Embroid ered and Plain Linen Suits.

Polonaise and Redingotes.

White Lawn Suits and Polonaise.

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Black Dress Silks of all the best makes.

Summer Silks, in stripes and checks.

Foulard Silks spotted and plain colors.

Marseilles Quilts.

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Pittsburgh Female College,

Rev. I. C. PERSHING, D. D., President.

The Leading School for Ladies in Pennsylvania, and one of the first in the United States.

Elegant buildings, thoroughly finished and refitted in fine style. Well selected course of study. Thorough teaching.

EIGHT DEPARTMENTS,
TWENTY-FIVE TEACHERS.

The departments of Drawing and Painting, and Vocal and Instrumental Music, have been re-organized, and hereafter diplomas will be granted to those who complete the prescribed courses. Seven Teachers will give instruction in the

DEPARTMENT OF MUSIC

The coming year. All are cordially invited to call and examine the buildings, and make themselves acquainted with the scope for facilities afforded by the College.

A publication for admission can be made at once by mail or in person.

The Fall term will commence SEPTEMBER 10.

Charges less than any school affording equal advantages and accommodations. Send for a catalogue.

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For Boarders only. The Twelfth Annual Session opens WEDNESDAY, September 10th.

The location is elevated and healthful, the grounds ample, and the buildings handsome and commodious.

Thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, the Mathematical and Natural Sciences, the Classics and English is imparted by West Point Graduates and other competent Professors.

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For circulars apply to CHARLES H. PALMER, Sq., 713 Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to COL. THEO. HYATT, President.

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Opens Wednesday, September 17th.

Offers every advantage for a thorough Education. Preparatory classes to the regular College course and all branches received.

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Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

Buy and Sell all kinds of

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Seven Per Cent.

Penn Ave. Bonds

At Par and Accrued Interest, Free from Taxation.

Connellsville Railroad Sixes.

These Bonds are a FIRST MORTGAGE on the first 11 miles of the road, taking precedence of all other liens, are the best possible security; have 14 years to run, and are offered at 86 and accrued Interest, free from taxation.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

BANKERS,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, September 16, 1873.

The government bond market is somewhat stronger, which is due to an additional purchase of United States securities by the German government, the $5,000,000 five per cents. having been bought a few days since, has had a tendency to strengthen the whole list. This is gratifying in a very great degree, and foreshadows an improved foreign demand for the best class of our securities including railroad bonds. All classes of American shares dealt in on the European Exchanges are somewhat higher there than at home, and will continue to rule so relatively until an adjustment to the lower basis of gold shall be completed. The new 5's are going off rapidly and despite the fact that there is already a call from the Treasury for the redemption of fifteen millions of '62's on which the interest ceases in November, it is stated a new call will soon be made. Sales are reported to-day, new 5's, 112¾; 5-20's '67, 116; 81's, 116; currency 6's, 112¾ and 10-40's, 112¾.

Cable reports from Europe represent everything in a flourishing condition, money in the open market in London being below the minimum rate of the Bank of England, which remains at 3 per cent.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George I. Whitney, Esq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street:

September 16, 1873.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111⅝	111¾
Western Union Telegraph	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Pacific Mail	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
Adams Express						
Wells Fargo Express		71¾		71¾		
American Express		57		57		
United States Express		66		66		
New York Central	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
Erie	87¾	87¾		87		86¾
Michigan Central		93		93		
Michigan Southern	91¾	91	91¾	91¾	91¾	92
Illinois Central				104		
Cleveland and Pittsburgh		88¾		88		
Chicago and R. I.		103¾		103¾		
Chicago and N. W. pref.	78¾	78	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾
Rock Island	104¾	104¾		104¾	104¾	104¾
St. Paul		43¾	43¾	43¾		43¾
St. Paul, pref.		68		68¾		68¾
Wabash	60¾	60	60	60	6 34	59
Fort Wayne						
Ohio and Mississippi		27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	27
Union Pacific			30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
Chicago and Alton				101¾		
Hartford		125¾		126		125
C. C. and I. C.						27¾

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of government and State bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Evening.
1881	116½
1862	113¾
1864	113¾
1865, new	113¾
1867	115⅞
1868	116
10 40s	112¾
New 5s	111¾
Gold	111¾
Currency 6s	112¾
Tennessees, old	81
Tennessees, new	81
South Carolinas, July	14
North Carolinas, old	34
North Carolinas, new	15
Missouris	92

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	111¾
United States 6s, 1881	116½
United States 5-20s, 1862	113¾
United States 5 20s, 1864	113¾
United States 5-20s, 1865	113¾
United States 10-40s	112¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	115⅛
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	116
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	116
Currency Pacifics	112¾

—The New York *Times* says of the general trade of the week was prosperous in nearly all departments. The merchants are driving an active business in dry goods and general merchandise, the new stock of which are not excessive, and meet a free demand from the jobbers in nearly every direction. The fine crops and liberal export orders for domestic produce are telling favorably upon the trade with the South and West. The receipts of grain, provisions, petroleum, &c., are on a large scale, while the movement of the new cotton crop has not yet fairly started. It looks as though the crop is somewhat later than last year.

The influence of the sales of gold since Saturday week on general trade has been to impart freedom to the negotiation of exchange drawn against the shipments of produce, and at the same time to induce the importers and bankers to cover a good part of their engagements, payable in gold at the reduced premium.

—Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 70 Fourth avenue, furnishes the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

Penna. Central	83¾	Phila and Erie	24
Reading	84½	Pittsburgh 8s	72¾
United Cos	121¾	A. V. R. R. 7-30s	94¾
Oil Creek	22	Central Trans	37
Lehigh Valley	60½	Empire Trans	56¾

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, September 16, 1873.

REMARKS.—To-day the weather was more pleasant, and the streets were well filled with dealers, who were anxious to purchase at present prices. Business in every department was very brisk, and almost any price asked could be realized. This was owing to the fact that our hotels and boarding houses are to be filled to overflowing for the next few days by visitors to attend the Reunion of the Army of the Cumberland. We will not give the extreme or fancy figures, but instead, the regular trade quotations, and thus prevent our readers from being misled.

We will not give a full report to-day but, instead, a synopsis of the leading articles of produce that are in most request.

Apples of late have somewhat improved, and receipts are more liberal. It would be well if our farmers would hold their stocks a little longer, and not be too hasty to put them in the market.

Butter in good request and very good prices obtained for all good packages. Some fancy prices were obtained, but we will not undertake to give them as the prices governing this market. From 25 to 27c ₱ lb choice could be given as a fair market price, and 15@22c for medium.

Cheese continues in fair request, although holders in the West demand a better price than they have been receiving. Our merchants are also disposed to give them any further advance and say that until further notice they will sell at our present quotations:

Eggs continue to sell well for a strictly fresh article, and the demand is still in excess of the supply. We can quote them, if fresh, at 20@23c ₱ doz.

Flour continues firm with our present quotations nominally unchanged. Dealers seem to have a great many country orders to fill as well as a good city trade.

Grain dealers are still crying for more grain of all kinds to sell. But, unfortunately, there is none here, and the dealers have to wait patiently for arrivals from the West. Corn is in good request, and shelled, in elevator, is firm at 62@63c, and car corn at 62@63½c. Rye is scarce at 85c, and oats have advanced, owing to the great demand and a small supply, and are selling at 44@45c. Wheat continues scarce and the demand is good at $1 50@1 55. Barley, although quiet in Chicago, is very firm in this market at prices ranging from $1 25 to $1 40.

We learned of the following transactions in grain to-day:

1 car light mixed oats, in elevator..... 45
2 cars new white oats, in elevator..... 45
1 car new mixed oats, in sacks..... 45
1 car new white oats..... 44½
25 cars high mixed corn, on track..... 63
5 cars yellow shelled corn..... 60
1 car Ohio red winter wheat, on track, and transferred..... 1 56
1 car Indiana white winter wheat, on track.. 1 10

The following are the receipts of grain during the past twenty-four hours:

Oats, sacks	613	Corn, sacks	170
Wheat, sacks	550	Rye, sacks	170
Barley, sacks	1,257		

Groceries are still strong, with an upward tendency. Everything in the East at present looks that way, and we will continue to quote at our previous quotations.

The fruit market is well supplied with the exception of piums, which are still a scarcity. Our prices in the last issue of this paper will continue good for to-day.

Potatoes are coming in more freely and prices are tending upward. Sweets are not so plenty, and Jerseys will bring, if sound, $5@5 50 ₱ bbl.

The following are the receipts of the principle articles of produce since our last report:

Apples, bbls	124	Flour, bbls	1,730
Butter, pkgs	26	Cheese, boxes	228
Bacon, tierces	63	Potatoes, mbls	1,475

We omit our usual extended report, but will give it in another issue, revised and corrected.

IRON MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.

September 16.—Our correspondent Messrs. Addy, Hull & Co. writes as follows:

There is no change to note from last report. A fair demand still continues for foundry grades Forge irons are quiet and quotations nominal.

LOUISVILLE.

September 15.—This market has not displayed any decided life, but there are indications that trade is about to revive, and some improvement is already perceptible. The pig iron market is strengthened by advices from abroad, and the impression seems to prevail also that the home supply is only a fair provision for the prospective demand. Current prices are not inclined to vary rigidly, though the tendency of the market is fairly steady. We quote no changes in quotations, either for pig metals or iron manufactures.

Pig Iron.—We quote as follows:

Hanging Rock foundry—	
Extra No. 1	$50@51
No. 1 C C pig iron	49@50
No. 2 foundry	43@45
No. 3 or milly	36@37
No. 1 Tennessee foundry	47@48
No. 2 foundry	43@44
No. 3 or mill	35@37
No. 1 Monogahela foundry Missouri red S	46@49
No. 2 stonecoal foundry Missouri red S	42@43
No. 3 or mill foundry Missouri red S	36@37
C C or wheel iron	
Ohio Hecla	62
No. 1 Red river cool Cottage	62@63
No. 2 Red river cool Cottage	62@63
Nos. 3 and 4 Red river cool Cottage	62@63
Nos. 5 and 6 or white iron	62@63
C C Tennessee car wheel—	
No. 1 Dover cold blast	59@60
No. 2 Dover cold blast	59@60
White and mottled	59@60

Horse and mule shoes—We quote horse shoes at $6 70@7 25 and mule shoes at $7 75@8 25 per Keg; standard brands.

Iron wrought—We quote the card rate as follows: Bar, S., $3 70@3 90; C. C., $4 70@4 90; nail-rod, Nos. 5@6, 9@9½c.

Nails—We quote: 10d nails, fence and brads, at $4 25 in large lots and $4 50 in small; sacks and other sizes in proportion.

Horse wings and slabs—We quote as follows: Steel plow-shake wire heel at 9c; steel plow-wings at 9½c.

Steel—We quote as follows: Cast, per lb English, 22@25c; American, 18c; German, 15@18c.—*Courier-Journal.*

COAL MARKETS.

LOUISVILLE.

September 15.—We quote by rail at 20c, and at 15@16c by the large load edict. Indiana and Peacock Pomeroy retail at 18c, and Kentucky at 17@18c. Anthracite is delivered at $10@10 50 per ton, retail, and $9@9 50 per ton, afloat.

CINCINNATI.

September 15.—The market is unchanged. There is a fair retail demand, which is supplied at 18@20c for Ohio river, 17@18c for Kanawha, 20@ for Pittsburgh, and 24c for cannel.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

September 15.—The sales by warehouses during the week and the expired portions of the current month and tobacco year were as follows (in hogsheads):

Warehouses.	Week.	Month.	Year.
Pickett	79	199	5,757
Farmers'	124	322	8,552
Louisville	191	393	9,251
Boone	62	147	6,378
Ninth street	106	196	5,525
Planters'	104	165	5,071
Exchange	44	112	3,365
Kentucky Association	14	70	3,164
Totals	677	1,490	49,712
Last year	363		36,545

Excess of sales for the present season..... 13,026

There has been some changes in the aspects of trade during the course of the week, but it is proper to state that there is a divergence of views with regard to them. The warehousemen, those at least whose opinions we have heard expressed, assert that there is a substantial decline of 50c@1 per 100 lbs on common logs; arising from the fact that the largest orders for that class of tobacco have been filled. The buyers of logs, however, modify this view, at least to the extent of limiting it to the poorest grades, and represent that their purchases have fallen off simply because of the reduction in offerings suited to their purposes. A larger proportion of the factory received tobacco has been on the breaks, fitted only for domestic consumption, which, in the way pointed out, lengthened all fair prices per our last quotations, and of the limited supply of leaf and lugs called for in their orders the common lugs have been as large a proportion as heretofore, at firm and unchanged prices. Foreign buyers, though remaining in the market severa weeks later than usual, appear to have rather liberal wants still to satisfy. The locking up of the large supply of Western tobacco in New Orleans probably contributes to the advantages of sellers in this market, by indirectly increasing the availability of similar stocks.

Supplies here have been largely reduced. The following are the prices current:

	Light.	Heavy.
Lugs, common	5 55@6 25	6 75@7 25
Lugs, good	6 25@6 80	7 50@8 75
Leaf, common	8 50@9 75	9 00@10 00
Leaf, medium	10 00@11 00	11 00@12 00
Leaf, good to fine	11 50@15 00	12 00@15 50
Leaf, fine	11 50@ 3 00	12 50@14 00
Bright wrappers, medium	15 00@20 00	@
Bright wrappers good and fine to choice	22 50@35 00	@

CUTTING.

Lugs, common	7 25@ 7 75
Lugs, good	8 00@ 8 75
Lugs, extra colory	9 00@ 9 00
Leaf, common	10 00@12 00
Leaf, medium	12 00@16 00
Leaf, good	20 00@24 00
Leaf, choice	nominal

The prospects of the standing crop are not perceptibly changed, and it is generally agreed that it requires only a fairly favorable autumn to secure a full and good crop.—*Courier-Journal.*

COTTON MARKETS.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, September 16.—Cotton—Demand active and supply better; sales 1,425 bales; nearly everything offered taken at prices strong; ordinary 15¾@15¾c; strict ordinary 14¾@15c; good ordinary 16a 6c; strict good ordinary 16⅝@17c; low middlings 18¾@18¾c; middling 18¾@18¾c; strict middling 19@19¼c; receipts, 551 bales; no exports; stock, 8,505 bales.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, September 16.—Flour firmer; superfine $3 50@4 50; extra $4 75@5 50; State, Indiana and Ohio extra family $7 50@8 25. Wheat firmer; red $1 46@1 46; amber $1 70@1 75; spring No. 2 spring $1 45. Rye steady. Corn active and higher; yellow 65@66c; mixed western 63¾@65c. Oats active; mixed 44@45c; white 47@48c. Petroleum steady; crude 10½c; refined 15½c. Whisky $1 00.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, September 16.—Dry goods in all branches of the jobbing trade were active to-day. Market for cotton goods steady and regular. Medium and fine bleached shirtings very brisk and in short supply. Low grade corset jeans and drills weak. Prints in spirited demand. Cotton and wool flannels very active. Shawls and dress goods quiet. Cloths, overcoatings and fancy cassimeres are selling freely at steady prices.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, September 16, noon.—Flour quiet at 12@c. Flour quiet at $8 00@8 20. Wheat quiet at $1 30@ Corn firm at 58c. Rye firm at 84c. Oats firm at 36a 42c. Pork steady at $16. Lard firm at 8¾@8¾c. Bacon meats steady at 8¼@8¾c. Bacon steady; shoulders 5c; clear ribsides 10c; clear sides 10¼c. Whisky steady at 92c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, September 16.—Flour steady at $5 85@6 25. Wheat firm; No 1 Milwaukee $1 17¾; No 2 do $1 15¾. Oats scarce and firm; No 2, 28¾c; No 3, 26¾c. Corn dull and declined to 42½c. Rye steady and in moderate demand at 65¾c. Barley dull; No 2, $1 31.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, September 16.—Wheat dull but firm; No 1 red $1 48; No 2, $1 42; No 3, $1 37. Corn steady at 56a57c. Oats better; old and new 30c. State 42c; No 2, 41c. Petroleum firmer and in good demand and unchanged.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, September 17, 1873.

REMARKS.—The market since our last has undergone no particular change. The feeling in New York for spot refined is reported better, and sales were reported at 17¾c—the highest point reached for some time. Prices seem to have reached the lowest point.

CRUDE.

The feeling is better at Parker's and other points. In our market the nominal rates are 8¾@8¾c. At Parker's we are noted sales of 2,000 bbls at $1 17 per bbl. For prices in the oil regions see dispatches.

REFINED.

The market here was quiet. Prices are without change. We quote nominally 13¾@14c. Philadelphia delivery, spot, 16¾c; New York delivery, spot, 17¾c, an advance; October 16¾c; November and December 16¾c.

OIL BARRELS.

Market quiet. Prices are unchanged. We quote: City $2 20@2 25; country $1 92@2 15.

[By Western Union Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, September 16.—The *Herald* says: The petroleum market is quite though firm, with prices slightly advanced. On the upper road transactions have been dull, with no disposition to sell. Oil City quoted at $1 40. Sales:

1,000 bbls upper road, spot	$1 41¾
2,000 bbls upper road, spot	1 52½
1,000 bbls upper road, regular	1 47¾
2,000 bbls upper road, regular	1 50
1,000 bbls upper road, S. O. November	1 60
2,000 bbls upper road, put $50 per thousand, both options the day	1 40
1,000 bbls Oil City, spot	1 40
1,000 bbls Oil City, spot	1 40
2,000 bbls Parker's, spot	1 50

NEW YORK, September 16.—Closing 15.—Crude in bulk held at 6¾c; refined, immediate delivery, scarce at 17¾c and nominal; later deliveries quiet and firm; October delivery 16¾c; November and December 16¾c; cases quiet at 21¾@22½c; October delivery 20¾ next month, Philadelphia delivery firmer; spot delivery 16¾c; October 16¾,a16¾c; November 16c.

TITUSVILLE, September 16.—Market a little firmer and a very slight advance; spot $1 41¾.

OIL CITY, September 16.—Market quiet at $1 40.

ROUSSEVILLE, September 16.—Market quiet and a feeling of firmness.

TIDIOUTE, September 16.—Market firm and dull at $1 40.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, September 16.—Market firmer; quote at $1 30@1 31.

PARKERS, September16.—Market quiet at $1 15a 1 20.

PHILADELPHIA, September 16.—Market quiet; S. W., 16¾c; crude, 8¾c; cases, 20¾c; sales none; futures, 16c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, September 6.—The market is on its way upward, and reached $1 50 on the upper road, and quick. Sales:

1,500 bbls upper road, spot	$1 42½
1,500 bbls upper road, spot	1 50
4,000 bbls upper road, spot	1 50
1,500 bbls lower road, spot	1 20
1,000 bbls Oil City, spot	1 37½
1,000 bbls Oil City, spot	1 40
1,000 bbls Tidioute, spot	1 19
500 bbls Tidioute, spot	1 22½
3,000 bbls Parker's, spot	1 27½
2,000 bbls Parker's, spot	1 25
1,000 bbls Parker's, spot	1 15

PHILADELPHIA, September 16.—Messrs. Tasker Brothers and S. W. Moorhead, struck a sell to-day, flowing from the fourth sand and good for six hundred barrels. These gentlemen have a large proportion of the acreage of a large tract, fee simple on which the well is situated.

PHILADELPHIA, September 16.—Market quiet; refined, for export, 16½c; barrels 16¾c; futures 16¾.

FOXBURG, September 16.—Market quiet and not much doing at $1 15a1 20.

OIL CITY, September 16.—Market firm at $1 35.

TIDIOUTE, September 16.—Market firm at $1 20.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
H McKelvey	Vesta O W	403
H McKelvey	Vesta O W	396
H McKelvey	Star O W	471
Fisher Bros	Riverside O W	461
N W Stevenson	Peerless O W	604
N W Stevenson	Liberty O W	456
Joe Bushnell	Lilly O W	461
Joe Bushnell	Lilly O W	468
N W Stevenson	Eagle O W	461
H McKelvey	Empire O W	294
H McKelvey	Cosmos O W	434
Joe Bushnell	Crystal O W	468
Lockhart, B & Co	Hamburg O W	369
B S Duncan	American O W	229

Crude Oil Received by River and Rail.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Vesta O W	111	Star O W	471
Riverside O W	903	Peerless O W	604
Liberty O W	456	Lilly O W	929
Eagle O W	461	Empire O W	222
Cosmos O W	234	Crystal O W	483
Brilliant O W	950	American O W	229
Total			6,663

Refined Oil Shipped East by the A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Appold, Bibb & Co	Jno P Logan, Phila	46
Wermer, M & Co	Jno P Logan, Phila	97
Vesta O W	Waring Bros & Co, Phila	300
S A Stewart	Waring Bros & Co, Phila	158
Warden & Oxnard	Warden, F & Co, Phila	261
F Schneider	Warden, F & Co, Phila	200
Livingston Bros	Warden, F & Co, Phila	400
Total		9,037

Refined Oil Shipped East by the W. P. R. R.

ALLEGHENY CITY, Pa., September 16, 1873.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
E J Waring & Co	Waring Bros & Co, Phila	1,838

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, ILL., September 16, 1873.

FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat active; No 1, $1 17¾; No 9, $1 12¾; No 3, $1 00@1 01. Corn steady and in moderate demand at 42¾@43c. Oats firm at 30@30½c. Rye steady at 68c. Barley active at $1 25a1 26¾.

PROVISIONS—Pork higher; sales at $16 15. Lard active at 8@8½c. Bulk meats and bacon quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady at 92½c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, September 16.—Cotton in good demand; uplands 20¾c; futures closed steadier; sales 16,000 bales, including for September 19 11-32a 19¾c; October 17 25-32@17 13-16c; November 17¾c; December 17 9-16c. Flour lower with holders generally more anxious to realize; receipts 10,000 bbls; sales 12,000 bbls; superfine State $4 25@4 50; common to good extra western and State $5 50@ 6 25; fair good to choice do; $7 05@8 50; for white wheat extra Ohio $7 10@8 50; fancy do $8 60@9 50; for common to good extra western and State $6 50@7 25; for good to choice do; $7 60@8 50; for white wheat extra Genesee $7 10@8 50; fancy do $8 60@9 50; for common to good extra western and State $6 50@7 25; for good to choice do; $7 60@8 50; for white wheat extra Genesee $7 10@8 50; fancy do $8 60@9 50; St. Louis, Rye flour a shade firmer with fair inquiry. Corn meal quiet and firm. Wheat—Spring lower; receipts 61,000 bush; sales 76,000 bush; No 2 Milwaukee $1 16; No 3 do $1 03; No 1 red $1 48a1 48¾. Corn 1c better; high mixed western $1 49@1 52 for No 2 Chicago; $1 54a1 55 for No 2 Milwaukee; $1 53@1 54 for No 1 do; $1 46@1 47 for winter red western; $1 47@1 48 for new white western; $1 54a1 57 for Iowa spring; $1 38 for inferior No 3 Chicago; $1 30 for amber western. Rye quiet and firm; western 94a95c. Barley more active; 4-rowed State to arrive, $1 30; 2-rowed State, nominal; Canada, to arrive, $1 47. Receipts of corn, 70,400 bush. Oats firm; opened 1@2c lower and closed quiet with the advance lost; 66a68c for steamer western mixed; 68¾@69¾c for sail; 70a71c for high mixed and yellow western; 72a73c for white western; 73a74c for white Jersey. Oats decidedly firmer, with rather more doing; 44a45c for mixed western in store; 50c do afloat; 49a53c for white western. Eggs without material change. Hops quiet and unchanged. Coffee active and very firm; Rio, 17½c. Sugar quiet and steady for fair to good refining and quoted at 8a8¼c; 250 bags good refining, 8¼c. Molasses quiet and firm. Rice steady. Petroleum firm; 6a6¼c for crude; 15¾c for refined; 21@22c for cases; 16¾c for city naphta. Turpentine lower at 42¾@43c. Provisions—Pork quiet and a shade firmer; new mess, $15. Beef quiet and steady. Cut meats quiet. Middles firm; long clear, 8¾c. Lard firmer; old western steam, 8 11-16c. Butter quiet and steady; western, 9a13c for fair to prime. Cheese quiet.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, September 16.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including 2 reported arrivas, 2,313 head; total for the week, 5,279 head. Market opened moderately active at 4c advance on last week's closing prices. Owners are asking a shade higher, but as the day advanced trade became slow, buyers claiming slight reduction. Attendance of buyers poor. Sales not quite as much better than last week. Several prime droves in the yards. About 1,200 head disposed of. Sales of 500 Illinois steers, averaging 1,264a1,424 lbs, at $4a6; 203 Indiana steers, averaging 1,199a1,569 lbs, at $5@6; 190 Ohio steers, averaging 1,260a1,524 lbs, at $5a6 70; 110 Michigan steers, averaging 1,254a1,629 lbs, at $5@6 60; 97 Texan steers, averaging 993 lbs, at $4 25. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 7,000 head; total for the week 9,000 head. Market not fairly opened, and buyers holding off. Hogs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 1,800 head; total for the week 8,000 head. Market active at 10c per cwt advance; quality of stock fair and better than last week's. Sales of Illinois, Ohio and Michigan hogs, averaging 260 to 273 lbs, at $4 85a5 10.

Watertown Cattle Market.

WATERTOWN, MASS., September 16.—Beef cattle—Receipts 1,273 head. Market remains generally unchanged, and sales were fairly active at prices: choice $10; extra at $9a9 50; first quality $8a8 50; second $6a7 50; third $4a5 50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 7,997 head. Market opened dull and scarce, by anything doing until the middle of the forenoon when prices for choice dealers agreeing on open terms; sales in lots $2 50a3 75 each; extra $4a5 50; spring lambs 8¾a9c ₱ lb.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, September 16.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,360 head. Market dull and prices weak; a few lots of good steers sold at $2 25a5 50; through and corn fed Texans $3 10a4 75, outside for a lot averaging 12 cwt; shipments 1,700 head. Hogs—Receipts 15,175 head. Market active; prices steady and firm; $4 45a4 75 for good to choice heavy and fair packer grades, $4 60a4 80 for smooth Yorkers; closing rather quiet; shipments 5,922 head.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, September 16.—Flour quiet, firm and unchanged. Wheat fairly active for southern but western dull; choice amber $1 [illegible]a80; good to prime red $1 [illegible]a75; Ohio and Indiana red $1 [illegible]a 55; Pennsylvania $1 55a1 70. Corn firmer; mixed western 62¾c. Oats firm; southern 48a50c; western mixed 43a44c; do white 45a46c. Rye steady at 82a85c. Provisions unchanged and dull. Western butter scarce but prices unchanged. Coffee unchanged. Whisky firmer at 96½c.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, September 16.—Cotton steady at 15¾a 16c. Flour steady at $5 70@5 90. Wheat steady at $1 32a1 35. Corn quiet at 55c. Oats quiet at 36c. Lard steady at 9¾c. Bacon firm at 10a11¾a11¾c. Whisky steady at 90c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, O., September 16.—Wheat a shade better; No 2 white Wabash $1 [illegible]; amber $1 45; No 3, $1 33; No 1 red $1 48a1 48¾c. Corn 1c better; high mixed 52@53c; new 51c; seller September 52½c. Oats dull; No 2, 36¾c.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, September 16.—River falling. Arrived—Hindman, St. Louis. Departed—John Gault, Emma Elliot, St. Cloud. The West Wind left at 5 o'clock for New Orleans.

VICKSBURG, September 16.—Down—Pargoud, Mary Poe, Mary Alice and barges and Natchez. Up—Future City and barges. Clear and pleasant. River falling.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, September 16.—Arrived—Shannon, Cincinnati. Departed—John Kyle, St. Louis. Clear and pleasant.

For Latest River Dispatches see Fourth Page

RIVER NEWS.

A RIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.	
E. Bennett	Carrington	Geneva.	
Elector	R. H. Abrams	Geneva.	
Departed.			
E. Bennett	Carrington	Geneva.	
Geneva	Phillips	Geneva.	
West Virginia	Donaldson	Geneva.	
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.	

MONONGAHELA—Twenty-two inches by the stone marks.

THE marks at the foot of Market street indicated twenty-two inches, and about a stand. Trade on the lower landing since the suspension of navigation has been quite light.

BOATS are still making regular trips on the slackwater; arrive and depart on time.

THE steamer Great Republic measures thirty tons more than the steamer James Howard.

THE channel has deepened the government warehouse at Yankton, and boats now cannot get within about a mile of it.

CAPTAIN JOE HICKS, of the Belle Lee, it is whispered, intends shortly to take into his partnership a $100,000 cotton plantation near Memphis.

GOVERNMENT freight is now beginning to pour into the warehouse at Yankton, and heavy times are apprehended for the steamboats the remainder of the season.

CAPTAIN H. L. VINTON will expend $10,000 in improving the Andy Baum for the Cincinnati and Memphis trade. She will receive new shafts, wheels and a new doctor, and be refitted throughout.

THE river between Cairo and St. Louis is said by pilots to be in a worse condition than it was for many years previous. The channel is constantly changing, and the river on all sides is full of snags, rocks, &c.

AN OLD BROWNSVILLIAN.—The St. Louis *Times* says: Captain Morgan Mason, of Clark county, Mo., is spending a few days in the city, on a visit to his friend, L. N. Mason, general agent of the Keokuk Northern line.

THE steamer West Virginia, Captain Donaldson, left for Geneva with all the freight she wanted. She will arrive here to-night, and take a load up again Thursday at 7 A. M. Freight received at the new Wharfboat at all hours, day and night.

MR. ALEX. CUTTING, of Metropolis, has contracted to build two tugs for Brown & Jones, of Memphis. Captain Jones has also let the contract for two coal barges, containing 3,500 bushels of coal, with the R. A. Babbage, from Grand Tower to Memphis.

ACCOMPANIED by Mrs. Captain Bowen, who attended high pressure and condensing engine which is proving so valuable on the Natchez is the invention of T. A. Jones, of Memphis.

It is a caroluncle that causes Capt. T. P. Leathers to suffer.

HALL, the great world-renowned combination lock safe manufacturer, of Cincinnati, was engaged on the river in early days. He steamboated several years with Judge Lorain, and others of that class; in fact, Hall attributes his success, in a great measure, to his river experience.

THE steamer Lexington, Captain David Hiner, in June, 1837, delivered to N. Ranney, United States Inspector, 1,000 barrels dust at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. The Lexington was ninety-five feet long, eighteen feet beam, hold ten feet, and she had pocket valve engines. Capt. Hiner is seventy years of age, and is active and in good health.

MAJOR LORRE is talking of building a $20,000 steamer, to run on the Missouri, between St. Louis and Brownsville, the amount to be raised by a stock company. The boat is to be built of light upper works and small cabin, so that it can pass through any wind, and with machinery of sufficient power to run when the water is at any stage.

THE steamboatmen on the Potomac have learned a valuable lesson, though at the cost of the one hundred lives lost on the ill-fated Wawasset. It is stated that the utmost attention is now given to all precautions against disaster and loss of life on the steamers plying on the Potomac, and that the crews are regularly drilled in the use of the fire apparatus.

ST. LOUIS.—Saturday's *Dispatch* says: The strike on the upper line boats has not yet been abandoned. The pilots of the Alexander Mitchell, Majestic and Minnespolis have quit work and returned to Keokuk yesterday. The Company is having considerable trouble with their pilots and the present indications are that the advance of wages asked will have to be paid.

CINCINNATI.—The *Gazette* says: The South American steamer just completed here was tried on Sunday. She will leave for her destination this week, and will take freight for New Orleans, towing the hull of the dismantled Atrabilio, containing the sail and machinery of two additional steamers for South America. Capt. J. Lawrence Carter will command the Indianapolis to New Orleans.

CAPT. D. W. MARATTA is in Bismarck, D. T. He sent us a Bismarck *Tribune* of August 27, from which we copy the following paragraph:

"NAT LOWRY is the name of a staunch little steamer which has lately put in an appearance in this port. She is commanded by D. W. Maratta, who is ably seconded by Clerk Thomas G. Cooney. Capt. Maratta is an old commander from the Ohio river and New Orleans trade, and is one of the generals."

AN exchange says: Captain James Helmick, of the steamer Indianola, was fined $10 and costs for displaying the flag of the United States inside the limits of Zanesville. The Indianola was lying between the two bridges, and the Captain, wishing to pass through, blew his whistle to call the bridge tender, the noise scared Daniel Applegate's horse, which was attached to a buggy. The horse became unmanageable and ran off, upsetting an applestand, and knocking over a painter carrying a pot of paint, which splashed on a lady's dress. She jumped and screamed so violently that she lost her back hair. The noise started two dogs to fighting, and about the time the horse smashed the buggy to atoms the whole city was in an uproar, and all Captain Helmick had to pay was $13 40.

MONDAY'S Cincinnati *Gazette* says: Matters connected with the Cincinnati, Big Sandy and Pomeroy Packet Company stand about thus: The St. James left for Huntington Saturday night, in the railroad line, in place of the Bostona. The B

CITY MATTERS.

Burglaries.

The clothing store of Mr. Lange, Carson street, South Side, was entered through a rear window, Monday night, and robbed of a quantity of clothing. The same night, the tavern of Mrs. Golliger, near the American Iron Works, was entered, and a bureau belonging to the landlady carried to a vacant lot, several squares off, where it was rifled of some wearing apparel, thirty dollars in money, and valuable papers.

Sad Accident.

A serious accident occurred on Monday, near Homewood Station, to a little girl named Minnis. In company with other children she was engaged burning brush heap, and got so near to the fire that the flames caught her clothing. Her lower limbs were severely burned, and the physician in attendance spoon her, Dr. Marshall, says that only the greatest care will save her life.

Suit to Recover Custody of a Child.

Isaac Hummell, of Lawrenceville, yesterday petitioned for a writ of *habeas corpus*, requiring Anna Hummell to produce in Court the body of his son, aged seven years, or show cause why she detains him in custody. The parties were divorced some time ago, and when they separated the husband took two children and the wife one—the child which the husband now asks to recover. The Court granted the writ, which was made returnable on Saturday next at eleven o'clock.

Action for $10,000 Damages.

The sad death of the late James M. Riter, by an accident on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, at Sornburgrass, on the 13th of January last, will be remembered by our readers. Mr. Riter was on his way from Pittsburgh to Oil City, and the car in which he was riding having left the track and rolled down into the Allegheny river, caused his death. Yesterday, in the District Court, before Barton, Esq., bail action for damages, on behalf of Mrs. Eliza J. Riter, widow, and James Graham, guardian of Sadie L. Riter, minor child of the deceased, against the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company. Damages are laid at $10,000. The accident is alleged to have been brought about through the misconduct, unskillfulness, carelessness and negligence of the defendants, its employees and agents. It being also averred that the train was traveling at a greater rate of speed than could be deemed advisable for the safety of the passengers.

A Justice Charged with Putting Up a Job

Some time ago, George M. Jacobs was committed to the Workhouse for ninety days, by Justice Lyons, of Girty's run, on complaint of Jacob F. Braun, who, it is alleged, made oath before the magistrate that Jacobs had, at a certain hour on a certain day, acted in a disorderly manner, broke the furniture in his house, and disturbed the neighborhood. Yesterday Jacobs appeared before Alderman Gripp, Masters, and charged Justice Lyons with larceny as bailee, alleging that, before sending him to the Workhouse, he took $9 30 in money from him, and valuable papers, which he has since refused to return to him, alleging that the papers had been fraudulently fine and in all cases appropriate: the company is rather above than under the average. Mr. and Mrs. Albaugh, without approaching true greatness, being very clever and altogether pleasing in their respective walks. "Watch and Wait, or Through Fire," deserves better treatment at the hands of the Pittsburgh public than has yet been accorded it. Meritorious in itself, and with every requisite stage accessory, there is no good reason for the lack of encouragement thus far shown. Let the house be crowded to-night, when the play will be repeated.

Alms's American Theater.

The capital company at this, the only variety theater on Fifth avenue, is one of unexceptionable merit, embracing as it does only those of first-class talent. The programmes fairly sparkle with gems, and all are received with due marks of approbation. A matinee will be given this afternoon, and a rousing bill to-night.

Trimble's Varieties.

The attractions here are so great that it is no matter for wonder that every evening finds every seat taken, and nearly or quite all the standing room occupied. Everything on the bill of last night's performance like fitting representation. A matinee will be given, as usual, this afternoon, and to-night one of the best bills ever gotten up by that prince of caterers, Harry Williams.

The Hibernicon.

On Monday evening next the latest improvements made by Prof. MacEvoy in his always beautiful "Hibernicon, or Mirror of Ireland," may be seen at Masonic Hall. A number of new people have been secured, who will sing the songs and go through the national dances of the "Gem of the Sea."

The Army of the Cumberland.

SEVENTH ANNUAL REUNION.

History of the Society of Veterans.

Our Preparations Complete.

Cordial Welcome by Citizens.

Unusual Decoration of the City.

Arrival of Distinguished Soldiers.

Exhibition of Art Last Evening

Ornamentation of Library Hall.

THE OPENING DAY.

Whatever could be forethought towards making the Seventh Reunion of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland agreeable to its members and creditable to the hospitality of Pittsburgh, has now been done, and nothing remains but to speak the welcome which our hearts all feel. We give below a connected history of the Society, a glance at the previous reunions, and the details of the preparations made for to-day.

THE FORMATION OF THE SOCIETY.

The Society of the Army of the Cumberland originated in that desire, so common among all soldiers, to perpetuate in some way the fraternal feelings engendered by the war—that manly regard for one another which common trials and dangers, pleasures and sorrows, successes and triumphs, had inspired in the camp, on the march, and in the battle. In June, 1865, just prior to the disbandment of the Army of the Cumberland at Nashville, Gen. Thomas, commander, issued an order, announcing the specifications of the badge adopted, namely: the star, triangle and acorn, the symbols of the Twentieth, Fourth and Fourteenth corps, respectively, and reciting a preamble and resolutions which had been adopted at a meeting of the soldiers of that army, expressing their sorrow at parting and pledging unending fidelity and constancy. The officers and many of the men continued to meet from time to time, but the society was not formally organized until the 6th of February, 1868, when a meeting was held at Chicago, a constitution and by-laws adopted, etc. The objects, as then intimated, are entirely fraternal and benevolent.

THE ANNUAL REUNIONS.

The second annual meeting took place in Chicago, Ill., December 15th and 16th, 1868, at which time there was a general meeting of the western armies, composed of the armies of the Cumberland, the Tennessee, the Ohio and Georgia. This was undoubtedly the largest meeting of soldiers, for social purposes, that the country has ever seen. There were at least 10,000 of the veterans of these four armies present, among whom were Generals Grant, Sherman, Rosecrans, Thomas, Slocum, Logan and others renowned in the operations of these several commands.

The third meeting took place at Indianapolis, Ind., December 15th, 1869, the anniversary of the second day of the battle of Nashville.

The fourth reunion was held at Cleveland, November 24th and 25th, 1870, and was largely attended. General James A. Garfield pronounced the commemorative oration on the life and character of General George H. Thomas, first President of the Society, who had died since the preceding meeting.

The Fifth reunion was at Detroit, Michigan, November 15th and 16th, 1871, pursuant to the resolution of New York, delivered the annual oration.

The sixth yearly gathering was at Chicago, on November 30th and 21st, 1872. General Thomas J. Wood delivered the oration.

At each of these meetings, sessions of the Society are held for the transaction of its business, and it has been the custom to have a grand banquet on one of the evenings of the reunion. The veterans of the Army of the Cumberland, as well as those comrades who have met with them, have always been most cordially welcomed and hospitably entertained on these occasions, by all classes, civic as well as military. The soldiers themselves must judge whether, in this respect, the seventh reunion will prove as agreeable as those which have preceded it.

THE ART EXHIBITION.

The Art Gallery at Library Hall, was thrown open to the public last evening for an exhibition of the models and paintings which the meeting of the society has brought together. The number of visitors was wondrously large. From the hour of opening till the doors are closed, there was an unceasing thronging of citizens of all classes to the rather small room. Indeed the very large crowd present made a critical and comfortable inspection of the different works of art impossible. The test of good nature prevailed however and the display of so much interest in the exhibition was, well as the occasion which has invoked it, was a compensation for whatever lack of comfort and satisfaction was felt.

THE MODELS.

There were in position the models of equestrian statues of General Thomas, offered by as many artists in competition for the prize offered by the Society. The competitors are Miss Vinnie Ream; Turini, of New York; Bailey, of Philadelphia; Hess, of the Army of the Cumberland, and Mr. Ream. The models are all creditable, and, we are sure, any one of them would satisfy the members of the Society as a faithful representation of their hero. Miss Ream's contributions, an equestrian statue and a large bust of Thomas, attracted more attention last evening than was accorded to the works of the other artists. The reputation of Miss Ream had preceded her, and therefore in a general rush for marked purposes. We may note the stores of Elliott, Foster, Silverman & Bro., Joseph Browne, corner of Penn avenue, should not be forgotten in our mention of this street. He is an old veteran himself and has a warm heart and open hand for his old comrades at all times. Lane Brothers also make a display.

A favorable display is made on Market street, although this thoroughfare is not in such capacity as to invite processions or crowds except for market purposes. We may note the stores of Elliott, florist, Silverman & Bro., Joseph Browne, D. H. Pealer & Son, dry goods merchants. Market Hall and City Hall both occupied by military companies of course to a faithful representation of Gen. Thomas's heroic bronze. Turini displays a medallion of the face of Thomas, intended for the pedestal of the monument. McDonald also shows the design for his pedestal.

PAINTINGS AND DRAWINGS.

General S. W. Price, of Kentucky, contributes several drawings of models for the monument, and his magnificent painting of "the Night after Chickamauga." The portraits of Thomas and Rosecrans, by the same artist, and owned by the society, also adorn the walls. The original drawing of Sherman's Ride: a fine portrait of Thomas, by Proctor, of Chicago; and a portrait of Grant, by Gogger, of this city, are among the other noticeable attractions of the Art Gallery, which will prove one of the pleasantest features of this year's reunion.

LIBRARY HALL.

The decoration of Library Hall, where the meetings of the Society will be held, will be completed at an early hour this morning. The perfect good taste and the committee of which Colonel Schoonmaker is chairman. The stage is set for a rustic scene appropriate to the miniature camp which is to be represented. An officer's tent is pitched in the rear of the stage, and stacks of arms and crossed national flags in front and at the sides. A profusion of flowers of the rarest kind will ornament the front of the stage, and evergreens and bunting will fill out the picture. The whole auditorium is gaily decorated with wreaths, banners, battle flags and corps badges. The battles of the army are called to mind by the names of all which are posted in various parts of the hall. From the centre of the ceiling a life size portrait of General Grant, borrowed from the Commercial office, is suspended, and will create much enthusiasm among lovers of art and the admirers of the nation's greatest soldier. The taste displayed in the decorations of Library Hall would fail to elicit the admiration of the fair women and talented gentlemen who will be present to-day, if the altogether lovely City of Allegheny. We doubt not but that flags innumerable will be flung to the breeze on the North Side to-day.

THE STREET DECORATIONS

in many instances are very good, and, as we have already stated, on the main thoroughfares, the number of the city there is a very general show of flags, &c. The newspaper offices all show their colors to-day, and in the main they have manifish flags flung to the breeze. The *Chronicle* building is decorated with miniature flags and the *Dispatch* with gas jets in addition to the mammoth flag suspended across Fifth avenue, a special feature is the appreciation of the occasion shown by our foreign born citizens, who it will be found are foremost in making a display. We make note below of the more prominent decorations.

It should be stated, however, that at the time of our visit to the various points noticed many persons were making preparations to decorate, while many more will proceed with the work this morning. It may be further stated that in all parts of the city there is more or less display, but of course it is only in the more prominent points that anything prominent is attempted.

FIFTH AVENUE.

The most elaborate decorations, are naturally expected on Fifth avenue below Grant street. While they are not up to expectations they are still creditable. At the Court House, some of the officials of that edifice have strung a beautiful flag over the avenue with words of welcome appended. Hoyle's jewelry store is next noticeable while in addition to the COMMERCIAL and other newspaper offices, below. The fronts of the gentlemen's furnishing stores of Mr. Aiken and Mr. Adams are conspicuously neat. Fred Aims at his place of amusement makes a fine show, while below at Stroup's Theatrical Headquarters there is an elegant display. Geo. Crawford & Co. exhibit the corps badges, and the White House, Maltby's buildings and Burnell's Museum are decorated, the latter conspicuously. Kinder Blair's show of the evergreen is nice and Seidle's and Roberts' jewelry stores will attract attention. Hugus & Hacke, corner of Fifth avenue and Market street, and Mr. J. D. Bernd, in the same building, vie with each other in their arrangement of flags and evergreens.

MARKET AND SIXTH STREETS.

So far the noticeable decorations on Sixth street, proper, were those of the Wilson and the Domestic sewing machine companies rooms, Messrs. Glockner and Richardson have also make displays, but the most creditable are those of the St. Clair Hotel, and at Phillips' dry goods house, the former corner of Penn avenue, and the latter at the corner of Liberty street. The hotel front is covered with small flags, and Mr. Phillips has a most tastefully arrayed window, with red, white and blue goods covered with stars. The drug store of our friend Joseph Browne, corner of Penn avenue, should not be forgotten in our mention of this street. He is an old veteran himself and has a warm heart and open hand for his old comrades at all times. Lane Brothers also make a display.

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At McKee's dry goods store the banners are out, while there are other exhibitions of patriotism less noticeable.

WOOD STREET.

There is, probably, a more general exhibition on Wood than any other street in the city although there is nothing extravagant. Almost all of the buildings are decorated with flags, and we may mention the wholesale drug house of Geo. A. Kelley & Co., McCully's glass house, Kelly's boot store, Johnson & Co., Bakewell, Pears & Co., the Exchange and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company's offices, the Pittsburgh Stationery and Paper Manufacturing Company, Audsy & Allison's dry goods house, Scligman's clothing house, the St. Charles Hotel, McElroy, Dickson & Co., dry goods, &c.

SMITHFIELD STREET,

where might be expected an extensive show is rather tame, but there are evidences that much will be done to-day. At the corner of Smithfield and Fifth, Thomas, commander, issued an order, announcing the specifications of the badge adopted, namely: the star, triangle and acorn, the symbols of the Twentieth, Fourth and Fourteenth corps, respectively, and reciting a preamble and resolutions which had been adopted at a meeting of the soldiers of that army, expressing their sorrow at parting and pledging unending fidelity and constancy. The officers and many of the men continued to meet from time to time, but the society was not formally organized until the 6th of February, 1868, when a meeting was held at Chicago, a constitution and by-laws adopted, etc. The objects, as then intimated, are entirely fraternal and benevolent.

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